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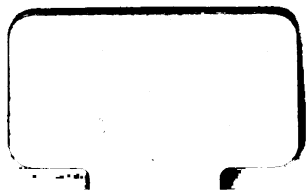
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*An historical description of the Tower
of London and its curiosities. ...*

David Henry

London S^o. 243



C. H. Firth

A N
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
TOWER of LONDON
AND ITS
CURIOSITIES.

Giving an Account

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. Of its Foundation, gradual Encrease, and present State.</p> <p>II. Of its Government, Customs, and Privileges.</p> <p>III. Of its Antiquities, Records, and Curiosities.</p> <p>IV. Of the Lions and other wild Beasts kept there; their Nature and Properties.</p> <p>V. Of the Spoils of the <i>Spanish</i> Armada; with the History of the <i>Spanish</i> Invasion in 1588.</p> <p>VI. Of the Small Armory; in which at one View may be seen Arms for 80,000 Men.</p> <p>VII. Of the Royal Train</p> | <p>of Artillery; comprehending the various Engines of Destruction used in War.</p> <p>VIII. Of the Horse-armory; with curious Anecdotes relating to the Kings that sit here on Horseback in full Armour, from <i>William the Conqueror</i>, to the late <i>K. George</i>.</p> <p>IX. Of the Jewel-Office, and the Regalia, used at the Coronation of our Kings; and the Story at large of <i>Col. Blood's</i> attempting to steal away the Crown.</p> <p>X. Of the Mint, and the Manner of stamping Money.</p> |
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Written chiefly to direct the Attention of Spectators to what is most curious in this Repository; and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have seen.

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T H E P R E F A C E.

*T*O be desirous of viewing the Antiquities and Rarities of our Country is allowed by all to be a laudable Curiosity ; to point them out therefore to the Inquisitive, and to direct their Attention to those Things that best deserve Notice, cannot be denied its Degree of Merit.

The Tower of London, for the antique Remains that are there treasured up, has been for many Ages past the common Resort of Foreigners, as well as Natives ; but the general Complaint, that the Mind, being crouded with too many Objects at once, cannot distinguish, amidst so great a Variety, what is worthy to be dwelt upon, and what is not ; and the Hurry with which Strangers are conducted by their Guides from one Thing to another, occasioned by the Numbers that are hourly flocking thither to be entertained, has afforded Matter of Disgust to many. To remove this Complaint there-
fore

fore, and to enable every Person to direct himself in the Choice of his Objects, this little Book is now offered to the Public ; which, in other Respects likewise, will not wholly be without its Use ; for by comparing, as the Reader has here an Opportunity of doing, the traditional Stories of the Guides, with the historical Facts to which they relate, he will be naturally led to imprint this useful Observation strongly on his Mind, how little he ought to trust to Memory in things that are of Importance enough to be believed, and how careful to commit to Writing all his Concerns that on any future Occasion he could wish to be remembered.

It were impertinent, to trouble the Reader with a longer Preface on a Subject that, to some, may appear immaterial ; I shall conclude, therefore, with observing, that Pains has been taken to examine every Fact to which the Traditions at the Tower have any Allusion ; to illustrate them where they are obscure ; to supply them where they are defective ; and to correct them where they are erroneous. And besides, we have introduced Anecdotes pertinent to the Subject, wherever Opportunity offered, in order to render the Whole entertaining and useful.



A N

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWER of LONDON

AND ITS

CURIOSITIES.

THE Foundation of the Tower of *London*, according to the most authentic Records, was marked out, and that Part of the Building called the *White Tower*, erected by *William* the Conqueror in the Year 1076, with a View, no Doubt, to secure to himself and his Followers a safe Retreat, in Case of any Surprise from the *English* while he was employed in settling the Government of his new Conquests. That this was the Design of raising it, appears from its Situation, its Extent, and its Communication with the River *Thames*, from whence it might be supplied with all Kinds of

A Succours

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Succours of Men, Provisions, and Military Stores. But how it could command the City, the Bridge, and the River, so early as *William* the Conqueror's Time, before the Use of Guns, as Mr. *Gutherie* has asserted, I must own, I cannot apprehend. And I believe, whoever views it attentively, even in its present Circumstances, will agree with me, that it was rather planned for a Place of Defence than Offence. But to return. The Death of the Conqueror in 1088, about eight Years after this Fortrefs was begun, put a Stop to the Progress of the Work for a While, and left the Completion of it to that great Genius in Geometrical Knowledge, *William Rufus*, Son to *William* the Conqueror, who in 1098, surrounded it with Walls, and fortified it with a broad and deep Ditch; since his Time indeed the Number of Buildings within the Walls has been gradually and greatly encreased, so that it seems now rather a Town than a Fortrefs. It should be remarked, that this last mentioned Monarch built *Westminster-Hall* also, at that Time the Admiration of all *Europe*.

The Tower is perhaps the best chosen Situation for such a Fortrefs, of any in the World. It lies to the Eastward of *London*, near enough to cover that opulent City from Invasion, by Water, being 800 Yards only from the Bridge; and to the North of the River *Thames*, from which it is parted by a narrow Ditch, and a convenient Wharf, to which it has a Communication by a Drawbridge for the readier issuing and receiving Ammunition, Naval or Military Stores. This Wharf is now mounted with upwards of 60 Pieces of heavy Cannon, chiefly used to fire upon Days of State. Parrallel to the Wharf, within the Walls, is a Platform 70 Yards in Length, called the Ladies
Line

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Line, because much frequented by the Ladies in the Summer, as *within*, it is shaded with a lofty Row of Trees, and *without*, it has a delightful Prospect of the Shipping, with Boats passing and repassing on the River *Thames*. You ascend this Line by Stone Steps, and being once upon it you may walk almost round the Walls of the Tower without Interruption; and in your Course will pass three Batteries, the first called the Devil's Battery, where is also a Platform on which are mounted seven Pieces of Cannon, tho' on the Battery itself are only five; the next is called the Stone Battery, and is defended by eight Pieces of Cannon; and the third and last is called the Wooden Battery, mounted with six Pieces of Cannon; all these are nine Pounders.

The principal Entrance into the Tower, is by a Gate to the West, large enough to admit Coaches and heavy Carriages; but these are first admitted through an outer Gate, and must pass a stout Stone Bridge, built over the Ditch, before they can approach the main Entrance. There is besides, an Entrance for Persons on Foot, over the Drawbridge already mentioned, to the Wharf, which Wharf is only divided from the main Land by Gates at each End, open'd every Day at a certain Hour for the Convenience of a free Intercourse between the respective Inhabitants of the Tower, the City, and its Suburbs. There is also a Watergate, commonly called Traitors Gate, thro' which it has been customary to convey Traitors and other State Prisoners to or from the Tower, perhaps for greater Privacy, and which is seldom opened on any other Occasion; but the Lords committed to the Tower on Account of the late Rebellion were publickly admitted at the main Entrance. Over this Gate is a regular Building terminated

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at each End by two Bastions, or round Towers, on which are Embrasures for pointing Cannon, but there are at present none mounted. In this Building there are the Infirmary, the Mill, and Waterworks that supply the Tower with Water.

At the Opening and Shutting the principal Gate Night and Morning, great Ceremony is observed : A little before Six in the Morning in Summer, and as soon as well light in the Winter, the Yeoman Porter goes to the Governor's House for the Keys, from whence he proceeds to the innermost Gate, attended by a Serjeant and six Men from the Main-guard; this Gate being opened to let them pass, is again shut, while the Yeoman Porter and the Guard proceed to open the three outermost Gates, at each of which the Guards rest their Firelocks, as do the Spur Guard while the Keys pass and repass. Upon the Yeoman Porter's Return to the innermost Gate, he calls to the Warders in Waiting, to take in King George's Keys, upon which the Gate is open'd, and the Keys lodged in the Warders Hall till the Time of Locking, which is usually about ten or eleven at Night, with the same Formality as when opened; after they are shut, the Yeoman and Guard proceed to the Main Guard, who are all under Arms with the Officers upon Duty at their Head, the usual Challenge from the Main Guard to the Yeoman Porter is, *who comes there?* his Answer is, *the Keys*. The Challenger says, *pass Keys*; upon which the Officer orders the Guard to rest their Firelocks, the Yeoman Porter then says, *God save King George*. *Amen*, is loudly answered by all the Guard. From the Main Guard the Yeoman Porter with his Guard proceeds to the Governor's, where the Keys are left; after which no Person can go out or come in upon any Pretence whatsoever till.

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till next Morning, without the Watchword for the Night, which is kept so secret that none but the proper Officers, and the Serjeant upon Guard, ever come to the Knowledge of it ; for it is the same on the same Night in every fortify'd Place throughout the King's Dominions. When that is given by any Stranger, to the Centinel at the Spur Guard (or outer Gate) he communicates it to his Serjeant who passes it to the next on Duty, and so on till it comes to the Governor, or commanding Officer, by whom the Keys are delivered to the Yeoman Porter, who, attended as before, the Main Guard being put under Arms, brings them to the outer Gate, where the Stranger is admitted, and conducted to the Commandant. Having made known his Business, he is reconducted to the outer Gate, dismissed, the Gate shut, and the Keys re-delivered with all the Formality as at first.

The principal Officers to whom the Government and Care of the Tower is committed, are, first, the *Constable of the Tower*, who is usually of the highest Quality, as his Post at all Coronations and other State Ceremonies is of the utmost Importance, having the Crown and other Regalia in his Custody ; he has under him, a Lieutenant, and a Deputy Lieutenant, commonly called Governor, whose Offices are likewise of great Dignity ; a Tower Major, Gentleman Porter, Yeoman Porter, Gentleman Goaler, four Quarter Gunners, and forty Warders, whose Uniform is the same with the King's Yeomen of the Guard : Upon their Heads they wear round flat-crowned Caps, tied round with Bands of party-coloured Ribbands : Their Coats are of a peculiar make, but very becoming, with large Sleeves, and flowing Skirts, and are of fine Scarlet Cloth, laced round the Edges and

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Seams with several Rows of Gold Lace ; and girt round their Waists with a broad laced Girdle. Upon their Breasts and Backs they wear the King's Silver Badge, representing the Thistle and Rose, on which are the Letters G. R. in Capitals.

Besides these and other inferior Domestic Officers, if I may be allowed to call them so, there is always a Battalion of Foot Guards on Duty here, quartered in Barracks, which being greatly out of Repair, are now rebuilding.

The principal Buildings within the Walls, are the Church, the White Tower, the Offices of Ordnance, of the Mint, of the Keepers of the Records, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armory, the grand Store House, the new or small Armory, Handsome Houses for the chief Officers residing in the Tower, with many lesser Houses, for the meaner Officers, and Barracks for the Soldiers on Duty there, besides Prisons for State Delinquents, which are commonly the Warders Houses.

The Church has nothing extraordinary belonging to it.

The White Tower is a large square irregular Building, situate almost in the Center, no one Side answering to another ; nor are any of its Watch Towers, of which there are four that ornament the Top, built alike ; one of these Towers is now converted into an Observatory, and indeed seems well situated for the Purpose.

The Building itself consists of three very lofty Stories, under which are most spacious and commodious Vaults, now chiefly filled with Salt Peter ; and covered at Top with flat Leads, from whence there is an extensive and delightful Prospect.

In the first Story are two noble Rooms, one of which is a small Armory for the Sea-Service, having

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ing various Sorts of Arms very curiously laid up in it for more than 10,000 Seamen. In the other Room are Closets and Presses in Abundance, all filled with warlike Tools and Instruments of Death without Number. Over these are two other Floors, one filled principally with Arms; the other with Arms and Armourers Tools; such as Chevaux de Frize, Pickaxes, Spades, and Shovels.— In the upper Story is kept Match, Sheep-Skins, tann'd Hides, &c. And in a little Room some Records, containing perhaps the antient Usages and Privileges of the Tower. In this Tower are likewise kept Models of the new-invented Engines of Destruction that have from Time to Time been presented to the Government.

On the Top of this Tower is a large Cistern or Reservoir for supplying the whole Garrison with Water in Case of Need; it is about seven Feet deep, nine in Breadth, and about 60 in Length, and is filled from the *Thames* by Means of an Engine very ingeniously contrived for that Purpose, of which we have already spoken.

The Office of Ordnance is kept in *Cold Harbour*; to which Office all other Offices for supplying Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, or other warlike Stores to any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, are accountable; and from which Office all Orders for the Disposition of warlike Materials for every Kind of Service are issued.

The Mint is also a separate Division, which comprehends near one Third of the Tower, and contains Houses for all the superior and subordinate Officers belonging to the Coinage.

The Office of Keeper of the Records is opposite the Platform already described. It has lately been adorned with a fine carved Stone Door-Case at

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at the Entrance, and finely wainscotted within. All the Rolls from King *John* to the Beginning of the Reign of *Richard III.* are repositied in 56 Wainscot Presses in this Office; those since that Time are kept at the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane.* The Rolls and Records kept in the Tower contain, the antient Tenures of all the Lands in *England* with a Survey of the Manors; the Original of all Laws and Statutes; the Rights of *England* to the Dominion of the *British* Seas; Leagues and Treaties with Foreign Princes; the Achievements of *England* in Foreign Wars; ancient Grants of our Kings to their Subjects; the Forms of Submission of the *Scottish* Kings; Writs and Proceedings of the Courts of Common Law and Equity; the Settlement of *Ireland* as to Law and Dominion; Privileges and Immunities granted to all Cities and Corporations during the Period before-mentioned: With many other important Records; all regularly disposed by the Diligence of Sir *William Dugdale* and others under his Direction; and properly referred to in near a Thousand Folio Indexes. A Search here is Half a Guinea, for which you may peruse any one Subject a Year. In the Months of *December, January, and February* this Office is open only six Hours a-Day, but all the rest of the Year eight.

The Jewel Office is a dark, strong Stone Room about twenty Yards to the Eastward of the grand Store-house. The Regalia kept in this Office will be spoken of when we come to treat of the Curiosities in the Tower.

The Horse Armory is a little Eastward of the White Tower. It is a plain Brick Building rather convenient than elegant. Its Contents are likewise among the Curiosities commonly shewn
at.

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at the Tower; and therefore will be distinctly described hereafter.

The grand Store House is a noble Building to the Northward of the White Tower, and extends in Length 245 Feet, in Breadth 60. It was begun by K. *James II.* and by that Prince built to the first Floor; but finished by K. *William*, who erected that magnificent Room called the *New or Small Armory*, in which he with Q. *Mary* his Consort dined in great Form, having all the Warrant Workmen and Labourers to attend them, dressed in white Gloves and Aprons, the usual Badges of the Order of Free Masonry. This noble Structure is of Brick and Stone, and on the North Side is a stately Door-case adorned with four Columns, Entablature, and Triangular Pediment of the Dorick Order. Under the Pediment are the King's Arms with Enrichments of Trophy Work very ornamental.

The other Buildings within the Tower, having nothing remarkable, we shall proceed to the Description of those Curiosities that are usually shewn to Strangers at certain Rates.



Of the Lions and other Wild Beasts in the TOWER.

THE first Thing a Stranger usually goes to see, whose Curiosity leads him to view the Rareties in the Tower, is the wild Beasts; as by their Situation they first present themselves; for

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for when you have entered the outer Gate, and passed what is called the Spur Guard, you will see the Keeper's House just before you, which you will know by the Figure of a Lion being placed against the Wall, and over the Door where you are to enter is another Figure of a Lion; there you ring, and for Sixpence each Person, you will presently gain Admittance, and will be shewn such a noble Collection of wild Creatures as is well worth any Person's While to spend a few Minutes in admiring.

At your Entrance you are carried into a Range of Dens in the Form of a Half Moon, some of them empty, and some of them inhabited by Lionesses of different Ages and Accomplishments.

The first they shew you is named DIDO, a Princess now in the Bloom of her Youth, being six Years of Age, and extremely handsome. The Keeper assured me she was still a Virgin, and therefore her Story cannot be expected to afford much Entertainment.

But the next is a Lioness, whose Amours, were we capable of communicating a full Detail of them to the Public, would afford a lively Picture of some Adventures in high Life, which are perhaps no less criminal, tho' less conspicuous; for it must be owned that PHILLIS, (for so this old Queen is called,) has never been very nice in Point of Ceremony, but has submitted to be thrice made a Mother, without once insisting on the Celebration of the matrimonial Rites. Whether there be any Precedents to authorize this licentious Conduct of hers in the Story of others of her Royal Rank, is not our Business to enquire; but the Person who attends you will warrant that all her Issue, which have been no less than nine in Number, were the true and genuine Progeny of one
bestial

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bestial Monarch named MARCO, to whom she was inflexibly true till his Death ; a Quality perhaps wanting in some of the nobler Species of the same Sex, tho' more firmly united to their Comforts by solemn Obligations. She is now 40 Years of Age, and the Oldest that ever was known to live in the Tower, tho' it is more than 500 Years since these Sort of Beasts first began to be kept there. Of her Issue NERO lived to the Age of ten, and died about two Years ago : and NANCY lived to the Age of twenty. These were both brought up in the Tower, at great Expence and Care ; for hardly any Creature is so tender when young as a Lion's Whelp, notwithstanding the great Strength of those Animals when grown to Maturity. In this Country they would infallibly perish, if they were not immediately taken from their Dams as soon as whelped, and it is remarkable that in *Barbary* where they are a Part of the wild Inhabitants of the Woods and Forrests, many of them die in breeding their Teeth. and that too in strong Convulsions. Those nursed in the Tower, were kept twelve Months in a warm Room, and fed mostly with Milk Diet before they were put in Dens ; they were as gentle as Lambs when about five or six Weeks old, but it was observed their savage Nature encreased gradually with their Growth, which at three Years was at the Full, and then they were as fierce as those brought from abroad.

An anonymous Author gives this Account of *Nero*, " That when he was two Years old he
" was indeed a very beautiful Creature, and exceedingly well educated ; for, says he, upon
" my expressing a Desire of visiting his Lodgings, at a Word's Speaking he marched down
" with great Condescension from his upper into
" his

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“ his lower Apartment, and gave me the Oppor-
“ tunity of entering his Den ; where having sa-
“ tisfied my Curiosity in viewing his Dining-
“ room, Kitchen, and Bed-chamber ; his Man-
“ ner of Living ; particular Ceremonies in Eat-
“ ing, Drinking, &c. at my Departure from
“ thence he would fain have took me by the
“ Hand, but our Acquaintance being but slender,
“ I declined accepting so great a Mark of his
“ Friendship, till I had known him better. Upon
“ the Keeper’s putting into his Den a Piece of
“ Lights, he seemingly took very little Notice
“ of it, but couch’d down on his Belly, with his
“ Fore-feet out, like a Cat that is going to leap
“ at a Mouse ; and in an Instant gave a sudden
“ Spring from the farthest Side of the Den,
“ and seized it with amazing Fierceness.” *Nan-
ay* it seems was more shy, and would admit of no
Familiarity with Strangers ; and was look’d upon
as the fiercest Beast in the Tower.

The third Beast you are shewn is named *Hellen*,
and is but seven Years old ; a Virgin indeed, but
ready to be matched to the first Suitor.

The fourth is *POMPEY*, the finest and largest
Lion ever seen in *England*, six Years old, of a no-
ble and majestic Appearance. His Look strikes
the stoutest Beholder with astonishing Awe. His
Head is large, being covered with a long shagged
Mane that reaches to his Shoulders ; and, in my
Opinion, adds rather to the Terror than Majesty
of his Countenance ; for his Eyes being very fiery
and far set into his Head, and darting as it were a
Kind of red Flame, thro’ his long, shaggy, and
dishevelled Hair, excites such an Idea of Fierce-
ness, as cannot subsist in the Mind unaccompa-
ny’d with Fear ; nor do I conceive it possible for
human Courage to encounter a Creature of such
a dreadful

a dreadful Aspect, without the Intervention of some lucky Circumstance, notwithstanding the Stories that have been told of Men killing Lions in equal Combat. His Mouth opens wide and discovers a frightful Set of Teeth, and when he roars (which he generally does, if not disturbed, or interrupted by Company,) about five in the Evening, he may be heard at a great Distance; indeed his Voice is said to be so terrible, when wild in the Forest, that all Creatures that hear it tremble. *Pompey*, the Lion we are speaking of, if I do not mistake in describing him, is of a Kind of yellowish Cream Colour, about four Feet high, his Body small in Proportion to his Head, but his Legs have the Appearance of amazing Strength; his large Muscles being very visible thro' the Skin that covers them. The Bone of his fore Leg seems to be about the Bigness of a Man's Wrist, and his fore Feet are armed with five prodigious Claws, sheathed like those of a Cat, with which he seizes his Prey like that Animal; his hinder Feet with only four. He seems to be very gentle and tractible to his Feeder, and will lie down to let him play with him like a Spaniel, but I would advise no Stranger to be so familiar with these Beasts; for there be some whose Countenances they do not like, at first Sight, and therefore when they have conceived a Disgust, it would be dangerous to come within their Reach; and yet I have heard of Men that have been so Fool-hardy when they have been to see this stately Creature, as to pluck a Lock out of his Mane. He has indeed something nobly generous in his Nature to living Animals of an inferior Kind, and seems to cast his Eyes upon them with a Sort of contemptuous Disdain without doing them any Hurt, of which his Keeper assured me he had seen several Instances.

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—It is reported, that a Spaniel Dog being once thrown into a former Lion's Den in the Tower, instead of Hurting it, the Lion cherished it and contracted such a Fondness for it, that he would never suffer it to be taken out again, but fed it at his Table till it died, which was not till several Years after. The Dens are Rooms about 12 or 13 Feet high, divided into two Apartments, the upper and the lower. In the upper Apartment the Beasts generally live in the Day, and at Night retire into the lower to rest. You look at them thro' large Iron Grates, like those before the Windows of a Prison ; so that you see them with the utmost Safety be they ever so savage.

When you have sufficiently feasted your Curiosity with the Sight of the Lions, you are then shewn a Variety of Royal and other rare Birds as well as Beasts ; among which is a Golden Eagle, a noble Bird that has been an Inhabitant here these 90 Years ; he is called the King of Birds, as the Lion is, the King of Beasts, because of all the Subordinations of their respective Species they have the Superiority in Point of Fierceness and Power to overcome and destroy ; for tho' there are of each Kind others of far greater Strength, as the Bull for Instance in one Species, and the Ostrich in the other ; yet Nature has withheld from these the Weapons of Destruction, or the Agility to use them, which she has for wise Purposes, unknown to us, bestowed upon the others. And tho' their Dominion is frequently disputed in the Wilderness and Forest, and sometimes the Lion is vanquished by the Tyger, and the Eagle by the Vulture, yet Nature has sufficiently confirmed their respective Dignities by this, that no Beast, tho' ever so fierce and made ravenous by Hunger, will attack the Lion for Prey ; nor Bird the Eagle : An Observation

ervation that has escaped the Generality of Writers on this Subject.—The Eagle is of a dark brown Colour, has a large hooked Bill and vast Talons, and has such Strength, that I have heard it confidently affirmed by Persons of undoubted Credit, that they have been known to carry Infants to their Young, when they have failed of other Food. An Instance whereof happened, as Sir Robert Sibbald reports, while he was in the *Orkney Isles*; for a Woman there, being at Harvest Work, and leaving her Child about a Year old at some Distance from her, an Eagle in Search of Prey espied it, seized it in his Talons, and carried it to his Nest upon a neighbouring Rock; which some Fishermen from the Shore accidentally observing, pursued and attacked the Eagle, and brought off the Infant yet alive.—Lambs, Hares, Fawns, Pheasants, and even Kids are the ordinary Food wherewith these Birds bring up their Young; and in the remote Parts of *France*, if we may credit the following Story, a Gentleman who happens to have an Eagle's Nest or two on his Estate, thinks them equivalent to a good Farm's Rent. The Story we have from a Gentleman lately arrived from his Travels, who says, that while he was in the Neighbourhood of *Mende*, an Officer of Distinction invited him and some other Travellers to pass a few Days at his Country Seat, where they were all entertained in the politest Manner. At the first Collation he gave us, says he, we observed with some Surprise, that all the wild Fowl that were brought to Table wanted either a Head, a Wing, a Leg, or some other Part, which occasioned our Gentleman to say very pleasantly, that we must pardon the Voraciousness of his Caterer, who was such a Brute as always to be the first that tasted what he had provided.

B 2 When

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When the Company asked who this Caterer might be? and he perceived we were pleased with his facetious Treatment, with much good Humour, he proceeded to inform us, that in the mountainous Parts of the Country round him, the Eagles build their Nests, and chuse for that Purpose the Cavities of the most inaccessible Rocks; which when the Peasants chance to discover, they raise little Huts in convenient Places to watch their Motions as soon as they have hatched their Young, whom the Male, as well as Female, labour to breed up; in order to which they ravage all the neighbouring Country: Capons, Fowls, Lambs, Kids, Ducks, and Pigs, suffer on this Occasion; but the Forests and Woods, supply them with the greatest Delicacies; for there they destroy Pheasants, Partridges, Hares, Fawns, &c. These when the Peasants perceive the Eagles to bring in, they instantly plant their Ladders, and the Moment the old Eagle departs, they ascend to the Nest, and exchange these Dainties for Garbage or Food of a less costly Nature; but as this cannot be done so suddenly as to prevent the young Eagles from tasting what is brought them, so the Peasants are forced to bring what they find away as it now appears upon the Table. The Gentleman added, that when the young Eagles have Strength enough to fly, which requires a considerable Time to attain, because fed but sparingly, the Peasants fasten them to the Nest, that the Parent Birds may continue to supply them; which they usually do till the laborious Task so fatigues them, that at length the Male first gives it over, and quite forsakes them, and is soon followed by the Female, and then the Peasants generally release the Young ones, or leave them to starve, as their Humour is. Thus, says our Traveller, in those Parts three
or

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or four Eagles Nests will supply a splendid Table at a small Expence, and furnish more Game than a whole Pack of Dogs in *England*.

It is remark'd by Historians that the Eagles shed their Feathers every Year as the Hart does his Horns, and the Serpent his Skin; and that they live to an exceeding great Age. The Benedictine Monks of the Abbey of St. *Bertin* at *St. Omer's*, have an Eagle now living, which they report to be 300 Years old.

Others affirm, that one Species of Eagles, as soon as they hatch, turn the Heads of their Young to the Eastern Sun, and if they can't bear the Light and Heat, sprun them from the Nest as a spurious Race. Agreeable to this is that beautiful Simile in *Dryden*.

*So when Jove's Bird on some tall Cedar's Head
Has a new Race of generous Eagles bred;
While yet implum'd within the Nest they lie,
Wary she turns them to the Eastern Sky:
Then, if unequal to the God of Day,
Abash'd they shrink, and shun the potent Ray
She spurns 'em forth, and casts 'em quite away. }
But if with daring Eye unmoved they gaze,
Withstand the Light, and bear the golden Blaze,
Tender she broods 'em with a Parent's Love,
The future Servants of her Master Jove.*

There are in the Tower, besides the Eagle here described, other Eagles from different Countries, which have all of them something different in their Shape or Colour, by which they may be distinguished by a curious Observer.

The next Bird you are shewn is a horned Owl, which is indeed a rare and wonderful Bird, its Head seems full as big as that of a Cat, its Eyes large,

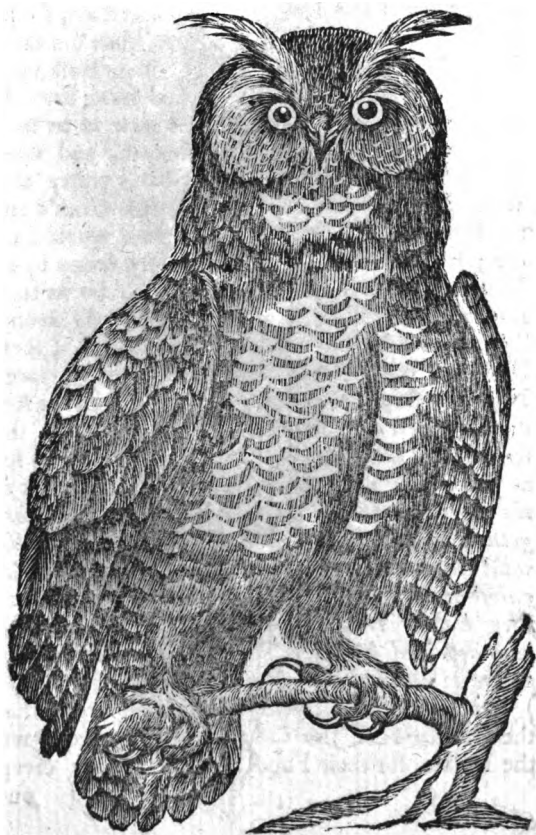
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large, having Circles round them, of a bright shining Gold Colour. The Feathers that compose the Horns begin just above the Eyes, and rise intermixed with a little white, but as they extend onward, beyond the Head, they become of a red Brown, clouded with dusky and tipp'd with black. The Spaces round the Eyes, which compose the Face is of a Light Brown, confusedly mixed with Orange Colour, gradually becoming dusky as it borders on the Eyes. The Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Wing, and upper Side of the Tail are of a Dark Brown, spotted, and intermixed with some confused transverse small Lines of Ash Colour and Reddish; the greater Wing Feathers and the Tail are barred a-cross with dusky Bars of Half an Inch Breadth, less or more; between the Back and Wings the Feathers are of an Ash Colour. The fore Part of the Neck and Breast are a bright Brown, inclining to Orange, which gradually grows fainter on the Sides. This brown Part is spotted with pretty large dark Spots, and intermixed between the Spots with the same dusky Colour. The Middle of the Breast, Belly, Thighs, and under Side of the Tail are a faint Ash Colour, barr'd transversely with dusky Lines pretty regularly; the Inside of the Wings are coloured and variegated in the same Manner; the Legs and Toes almost to the Ends are covered with light Ash-coloured Feathers. The Ends of the Toes and Claws are of a dark Horn Colour, and very strong and sharp. I have been the more nice in this Description, as there is not perhaps another such Bird in *England*.

It is a common Opinion among the Superstitious People of the Country where this Bird comes from, especially if any one is sick in the House, that if it be heard to scream, it is the Messenger of Death to the diseased Person. It is like-
wise

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wife said, that its Heart if put to a Woman's Breast while sleeping, will, if ever she has been guilty of Infidelity to her Husband, make her reveal it. And its Blood is by many affirmed to be an infallible Remedy for an Asthma or Shortness of Breath. You have here the Figure of this extraordinary Bird, as drawn by a young Gentleman while this Description was writing.



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Next you are shewn an Ostrich which was sent as a Present to his Majesty from the Dey of *Tunis*. The Shape and Colour is not very unlike that of the Turkey-cock Breed, only greyer; but the Size vastly bigger, being formerly accounted the largest Bird in the World; but later Discoveries have proved the contrary. Its Legs are as much as a Man can well grasp and very long, as is the Neck, of which it has great Command, carrying it as erect and stately as the Swan does, so that when it wags its Bill is higher than the tallest Man's Head. You may judge of its Bulk by its Eggs, of which the Hen has laid seven since she came to *England*, one of which is now to be seen, and weighs upwards of five Pounds, and when first laid weighed above six. It has a pretty large warm Room to live in, which is often clean'd and the Straw therein shifted, otherwise it would soon die; for the Climate of this Country seems by no Means fitted to its tender Nature, tho' by its large Bones and vast Bulk, it appears to be very strong. There were some Months ago a Couple of these Birds, but one is lately dead by swallowing a large Nail that stopt its Passage. According to the Accounts given of the Hen Ostrich by Naturalists, she seems of all other Birds, the most insensible; for as *Job* finely expresses it, *she leaveth her Eggs in the Earth, and warmeth them in the Dust, and forgetteth that the Foot may crush them, or that the wild Beasts may break them. She is hardened against her young ones, as though they were not hers: Her Labour is vain without Fear; because God hath deprived her of Wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her Understanding.*

John Leo in his Account of *Africa* observes, that the Chickens of the Ostrich prole up and down the Desarts for their Food, as soon as they creep out

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out of the Shell ; and before their Feathers are grown they are so swift, that a Man can scarce overtake them : He says, the *Numidians* take up the young Ostriches, and fatten them to eat, tho' their Flesh, especially that of their Legs, has a slimy rank Taste. He further observes, that the old ones frequently wander up and down the Deserts in regular Troops, and appear at a Distance like so many Horsemen, which has sometimes alarm'd whole Caravans.

Alonzo de Ovalle in his Account of *Chile*, takes Notice likewise, that tho' the Ostriches in that Country do not fly, yet they have such large Wings, that a Grey-hound, if the Bird has Law, (as the Sportsman's Phrase is) can hardly overtake him ; but if by Surprize he comes up with him, 'tis wonderful to see the Art the Ostrich uses to avoid his Teeth, for when the Dog is just going to seize, the Ostrich lets down one of his Wings and fixes it to the Ground, covering with it his whole Body ; the Grey-Hound, thinking he has him sure, takes hold with open Mouth, but fills it only with Feathers, and is cheated ; for immediately the Ostrich, before the Dog can clear his Mouth, sets a-running, and gets a good Length before him, and thereby often escapes.—The Ostrich of *Chile*, seems to differ, if this Story be true, from the Ostrich shewn at the Tower ; for his Wings are short, as are indeed the Wings of all those found in *Africa* ; they may indeed be very swift because of the Length of their Legs, and their Wings tho' not sufficient to suspend their Bodies, may yet forward them greatly in their Course ; but as to their Sagacity in avoiding their Enemy, it but ill corresponds with what is said above from the inspired Writer ; tho' it must be acknowledged, that the great Author of all Things has endued every



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very Creature that has Life with some little Artifices conducive to its own Preservation.

The Vulgar Error, that the Ostrich can digest Iron has been long since exploded; for in the Year 1659, the *Morrocco* Ambassador to the States-General, among other Rarities, having brought over to *Holland* an Ostrich as a Present, it died at *Amsterdam* in a few Days by swallowing Iron Nails, which the Populace threw to it, upon a Presumption that it could digest them like other Food; but the Ostrich being opened about 80 Nails were found entire in its Stomach. Thus it appears, that this Animal's devouring of Iron or Copper does not proceed from a natural Appetite for these Metals, but from a Voraciousness and Stupidity, which makes it swallow things prejudicial to its Life.

Next you are shewn two young Bears that are indeed very tame and tractable to their Feeder, being only six Months old, and will lick his Mouth like Puppies.

There is likewise a young Man Tyger, a mischievous Beast; he'll heave any Thing at Strangers that happen to be within his Reach, but Care is taken that he can get at nothing that will hurt. If you sling any Thing at him you cannot hurt him; for he catches whatever you throw, with great Dexterity. He's but very young, but by his Motions when Women approach him, he appears to be lecherous to a surprizing Degree.

You are likewise shewn in this Yard a *Guinea* Raccoon, much more beautiful than those that come from *America*, a Jackall, and a fine Tyger Cat; this last is a beautiful Creature, larger than the largest Boar Cat, and delightfully coloured.

In another Division they shew you a large Baboon of astonishing Strength, and very mischievous

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vous if affronted. He has an admirable Art of throwing Stones, and will heave any Thing that happens to be within his Reach with such Force as to split Stools, Bowls or any such wooden Utensils in a hundred Pieces. When he came over he killed a poor Boy on Board the Ship that brought him, by throwing a Cannon Shot of nine Pounds Weight at him, upon some Disgust. He is fed in the nicest Manner with as good Bread as the Keeper eats at his Table ; and if his Feeder brings him bad Bread, he never fails to shew his Resentment. He has a Stool to sit upon, is as big as a Boy of 10 or 11 Years old, and has many Actions nearly approaching to the human Species.

In this Yard there is likewise a fine large Lioness which was sent as a Present from the Dey of *Tunis*, and was so fierce when first brought over, that it was with the utmost Difficulty she was shifted from the strong Cage in which she was brought, to the Den where she is now shewn.

Lastly, you are carried to a Range of Dens, where you are shewn two most beautiful Tygers, and a fine Leopard ; the Tyger is in Shape not much unlike a Cat, only much larger, and when wild it is prodigious fierce and ravenous. It lurks in the Woods, and seizes its Prey by a sudden Spring. Men, in traversing the Woods, are frequently surprized by this Animal. The Tyger is finely spotted. They are of a yellowish Colour, and their Spots black. They are very playful, and leap a prodigious Height, when, like a Cat, they are playing their Gambols. The Leopard is indeed a most charming Beast to see, his Colour is a fine shining Yellow, beautifully intermixed with bright Spots. No Discription can communicate to the Reader a lively Idea of these Beasts ; for every Image that Words can convey,
must

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must fall short of the Original Beauty, which Nature has stamp'd upon them.

All the Creatures that are here shewn, are regularly fed with Food proper for them, and as carefully tended, as if they were indeed of Royal Dignity.—This takes off much of their savage Nature, and makes them tame and submissive; and perhaps contributed not a little to disappoint the Expectations of K. *James I.* when he made Trial of the fierce Nature of the Lion; for that Prince having ordered a Lion to be turned out of his Den, and a Bear to be put to him, the Lion refused to attack the Bear; they tried another, and at length two together, but in vain; the Lions discovered plain Symptoms of Fear by making to their Dens: Such were the Effects of Indolence and high Feeding upon Animals the most remarkable of any for Courage and Ferocity.

Of the Spoils of the INVINCIBLE ARMADA.

WHEN you enter the great Gate of the *Tower*, one of the Warders already described, will attend you, and carry you in regular Order to the several Places, where the Curiosities are shewn; the First of which is situated to the Southward of the White Tower, and in it are reposit'd the SPOILS of the INVINCIBLE ARMADA, as it was stiled, of *Philip II.* of *Spain*, in order to perpetuate to latest Posterity, the Memory of that signal Victory obtained by the *English* over the whole Naval Power of *Spain*, which will always make the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* glorious in the *British* Annals. This ARMADA, when it rendezvouz'd at the *Groyne*, under the Command of the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, consist

consisted of 132 Ships, including Transports, on board of which were embark'd 19290 Soldiers, 8350 Sailors, 2080 Galley-Slaves, and 2630 Pieces of Cannon, which at that Time of Day, when Ships of 1200 Tons carry'd hardly 60 Pieces of Ordnance, was a prodigious Force. On the 21st of July 1588, this formidable Fleet appear'd off *Plymouth*, and was met there by the *English* under the Command of Lord *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral; *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbisher*; when both Fleets immediately formed the Line of Battle. The Van of the *Spanish* Fleet was led by *Alphonso de Levea*; the Duke of *Medina* commanded in the Center; and *Juan Martinez de Ricaldo* the Rear. The Lord High Admiral of *England*, in his own Ship, called the *Ark-Royal*, seconded by the rest of his Squadron, fell upon *Levea's* Division, and a terrible Engagement ensued; but *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbisher*, mutually supporting each other where the Danger was greatest, and taking the Advantage of the Enemy where they observed them weakest, put their Rear into Disorder, and forced them upon the Center, which occasion'd some Confusion; but Night coming on, oblig'd both Parties to lie by; and the *English* being ill provided with Ammunition and Stores, were in no Haste to renew the Engagement, well knowing that every Day would weaken their Adversaries, and increase their own Strength. Accordingly, the very Night after the first Engagement, one of the Ships of the Line, by some Accident or other, blew up, and the Fire from her communicating itself to the Ship, whereof *Don Pedro de Valdez* was Captain, she fell an easy Prize to Admiral *Drake*, who sent her into *Dartmouth*. This was look'd upon as a favourable Omen of a complete Victory.

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Two whole Days, however, were spent in repairing the Damages sustain'd on both Sides, in which Time the *English* were continually reinforced from the neighbouring Ports, with Men, Ammunition, and Ships, which enabled them on the 23d, after some Time spent in striving to gain the Wind, to fight the Enemy on more equal Terms than in the preceding Engagement; and having gain'd their Point, fell upon *Ricaldo's* Squadron with their whole Force, and would certainly have destroy'd it, had not the *Spanish* Admiral made a gallant Attempt for its Preservation. Then the Fight became general, and the *English* managed their Ships with so much Ease and Dexterity, that the unweildy *Spaniards*, who lay like Hulks in a dead Calm, could make but little Use of their superior Strength, Orders having been given by the *English* Commander in Chief, to avoid by all Means a close Engagement; by which, as the Enemy's Ships were full of Men, a great Slaughter was made of them without suffering in return any considerable Loss. In this Manner, a Sort of running Fight was maintain'd for two Days with no decisive Advantage on either Side, other than what arose from the Disparity of the Numbers killed.

It should have been before remark'd, that according to the original Plan of this Invasion, the *Spanish* Admiral was to have been join'd in the *British* Channel by the Duke of *Parma* with a Body of 30,000 Land Forces from the *Spanish* Netherlands; but seeing no Appearance of their Arrival, he had dispatch'd Express after Express to hasten their Embarkation; and at length set sail himself to the *Streights* of *Calais* to facilitate their Junction. This Motion had been foreseen, and a strong Squadron of 40 Sail under Lord *Henry Seymour*,

Seymour, and Sir *William Winter*, were properly station'd, as well to block up the Ports from whence those Succours were to embark, as to watch the future Motions of the *Spanish Admiral*. This was a noble Stroke of Policy, and soon follow'd by another that ruin'd their whole Project, and put an End to the great Consternation that had over-spread the whole Nation on the first Appearance of so vast an Armament.

When it was discover'd by the Lord Admiral what Course the *Spaniards* had steer'd, a Council of War was immediately called, wherein it was resolv'd not to lose a Moment from pursuing them ; on this Occasion Admiral *Drake*, whose Presence of Mind never failed him on the most pressing Emergencies, bethought himself of an Expedient whereby to distress the Enemy, without risking the Queen's Ships in so unequal a Conflict. Thus having communicated his Scheme to the Commander in Chief, it was resolv'd to put it in Execution, and the rather as the Contrivance was new, and consequently unsuspected. Accordingly, eight old and shatter'd Ships were hastily fitted up, and filled with all Sorts of Combustibles ; and when the Fleet came up with the Enemy, who lay at Anchor off *Calais* waiting for the Duke of *Parma*, those Ships were secretly dispatch'd in the Night, with proper Instructions to their respective Captains, to grapple at proper Distances where the Enemy were closest in the Line, observing always to keep the Wind ; and when their Ships were thus properly station'd to set them on fire, and then bring off their Men : This was executed under the Direction of the Captains *Prowse* and *Young*, with all imaginable Success ; for while the *Spaniards*, thinking themselves surpris'd, were preparing for an unexpected Attack, the Captains of the Fire-ships

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ships did their Business, and in little more than an Hour, the whole Ocean seem'd on Fire, as if to devour what she could not swallow up, of that presumptuous Armada, which had braved the Majesty of Heaven, been bless'd by the Pope, and pronounced invincible. Now nothing but Horror, Confusion, and Hurry ensued ; some were on Fire, some fell foul of others, some cut their Cables, and drove on shore ; and had it not been for the Calmness of the Duke of *Medina*, their whole Fleet had that Night perish'd with their Hopes ; but he seeing the Danger, and penetrating the Cause, order'd his Fleet to separate, every one shifting for himself, and to rendezvous next Morning at *Gravelin* : Though these were the safest Orders that could have been issued in the present Dilemma, yet the *English* reaped from the Consequences all the Advantage they could have wish'd : It furnish'd them with an Opportunity of attacking their huge Ships singly, with what Force they thought proper ; and of coming to a general Engagement, before the *Spaniards* were recovered from the dreadful Panic with which they were struck. *Drake* and *Forbisher*, experienced Sea-Officers as ever the World produced, knew well how to improve this critical Turn of Fortune in their Favour, and resolutely attack'd the Duke of *Medina's* own Squadron before it could be half formed, and made terrible Havock, while the other Commanders were as vigilant in seeking out the scatter'd Remains of *Levy's* and *Ricaldo's* ; in a Word, the Sea seem'd cover'd with Wrecks ; and the Flower of the *English* Nobility, who had waited on shore the Event of this Engagement, seeing all Fears over from the *Spaniards* landing, flock'd on board the Ships, which were now encreased to the Number
of

of 150 Sail, to be Sharers in the Glory of delivering their Country from Slavery and Papal Tyranny. In vain did the Duke of *Medina*, in this lamentable Distress, endeavour to regain the *British* Channel; the Winds, as well as Waves, fought against him, and drove him on the Coast of *Zeland*, where he must have perish'd without any other Enemies than Tides, Shelves, Rocks and Sands, had not Providence reserved him to experience farther Dangers. The *English* well knowing, that they must inevitably share in one common Destruction if they pursued, prudently gave over the Chase; and the Duke, having now no other Views than those of Self-Preservation, (the Wind chopping about in the very Instant of his greatest Danger) called a Council of War, in which it was resolv'd to sail for *Spain* by the northern Passage. In this Resolution they weighed Anchor, but a Storm arose that cross'd their Hopes for a while, and left them once more at the Mercy of the *English*, who penetrating their Design, pursued them beyond the Frith of *Edinburgh*, though with no other Advantage than that of weakening their crippled Ships still more, and thereby exposing them to the Fury of the first Tempest that happen'd, which afterwards effectually destroy'd them.

In the several Engagements on the *British* Coast, fifteen of their stoutest Ships, besides Transports, were either destroy'd or taken: On the Coast of *Ireland* some were sunk, some dash'd to Pieces against the Rocks, some run on Sands, and some were burnt by the *Spaniards* themselves. Between the Rivers of *Lochfoile* and *Lochswilly* on the north Coast nine were stranded, and the Crews forced to seek for Succour among the wild *Irish*. In the Bay of *Calbeggy*, three more were run up-

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on Rocks, and most of the Men perish'd. In the Bay of *Barreys*, a large Ship of 1000 Tons, and 54 fine Brass Cannon, was sunk, and all on board perished, saving sixteen, who by their Apparel, seem'd Persons of great Distinction. On the Coast of *Thomond* two Ships more perish'd, one whereof they fired; the other was of *St. Sebastians*, and had 300 Men on board, 240 of whom were drowned. Before Sir *Tirlogh O'bryone's* House, another great Ship was lost, supposed to be a *Galleass*. In short, from the 21st of *July*, when this vaunting Armada was first beaten by the *English*, until the 10th of *September* following, when the shatter'd Remains of it passed the *Irish* Coast, it should seem, that it had never had one good Day or Night; so that of 132 Ships that arrived in the *British* Channel, scarce 70 of them return'd home again; and of 30,000 Souls on board, upwards of 20,000 were either kill'd, drowned, or remain'd Prisoners in *England*—Such was the Fate of this vain-glorious Enterprize.

The Reliques that are preserv'd in the Tower of this memorable Victory, so glorious for our Country, together with some other Curiosities of the like Kind, are

1. The common Soldiers Pikes 18 Foot long; pointed with long sharp Spikes, and shod with Iron, which were design'd to keep off the Horse to facilitate the Landing of their Foot.

2. The *Spanish* Officers Lances, finely engraven; these were formerly gilt, but the Gilding is now almost worn off with cleaning—There is a Story current concerning these, that when Don *Pedro de Valdez*, already mentioned, pass'd his Examination before Lord *Burleigh*, he told his Lordship,

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Lordship, that those fine polish'd Lances were put on board to bleed the *English* with ; to which that Nobleman reply'd jokingly, that, if he was not mistaken, the *English* had perform'd that Operation better on their good Friends the *Spaniards*, with worse Instruments.

3. The *Spanish* Ranceurs, made in different Forms, which were intended either to kill the Men on Horseback, or pull them off their Horses.—At the Back is a Spike, with which they tell you, they were to pick the Roast Beef out of the *Englishmen's* Teeth.—On one of them is a Piece of Silver Coin, which they intended to make current ; on it are three Heads, suppos'd to be the *Pope's*, *Philip II's*, and *Queen Mary's*.—This is a Curiosity that most *Spaniards* come to see.

4. An uncommon Piece of Arms, being a Pistol in a Shield, so contrived as to fire the Pistol, and cover the Body at the same Time with the Shield. It is to be fired by a Match-lock, and the Sight of the Enemy is to be taken thro' a little Grate in the Shield, which is Pistol-Proof.

5. A small Train of ten Pieces of pretty little Cannon, neatly mounted on proper Carriages, being a Present from the Foundary of *London* to King *Charles I.* when a Child, to practise the Art of Gunnery with. These, tho' no Part of the *Spanish* Spoils, are yet a great Curiosity.

6. The Banner, with a Crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the *Spanish* General. On it is engrav'd the *Pope's* Benediction before the *Spanish* Fleet sail'd ; for the
Pope

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Pope came to the Water-side, and on seeing the Fleet, blessed it, and, as has been said, stiled it INVINCIBLE.

7. *Danish* and *Saxon* Clubs, which Weapons those People jointly are said to have used in the Conquest of *England*, and are perhaps Curiosities of the greatest Antiquity of any in the TOWER, having lain there above 750 Years. The Warders call 'em the *Women's Weapons*, because, say they, the *British* Women made Prize of them, when in one Night they all conspired together, and cut the Throats of 35,000 *Danes*, the greatest Piece of Secrecy the *English* Women ever kept, for which they have ever since been honour'd with the right Hand of the Man, the Upper-end of the Table, and the first Cut of every Dish of Victuals they happen to like best.—Indeed in 1002, a prodigious Slaughter was made of the *Danes* on the Feast of St. *Brian*, not by the secret Conspiraey of the Women alone; but by the private Orders of *Etheldred* II. who commanded his Officers on that Day to extirpate the whole Race of the *Danes*, out of his Dominions at once, sparing neither Man, nor Woman, nor Child; which Orders were so punctually obey'd, that only about 16 who got on board a Ship escaped; but these alarming their Countrymen, afterwards return'd, and took a severe Revenge.

8. The *Spanish* Cravats, as they are called; these are Engines of Torture, made of Iron, and put on board to lock, the Feet, Arms, and Heads of *English* Hereticks together.

9. *Spanish* Bilboes, made of Iron likewise, to yoke the *English* Prisoners two and two.

10. *Spanish*

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10. *Spanish* Shot, which are of four Sorts; Spike-shot, Star-shot, Chain-shot, and link-shot; all admirably contrived, as well for the Destruction of the Masts and Rigging of Ships, as for sweeping the Decks of their Men.—But there are some who attribute the Invention of these to Admiral *Drake*, to be employ'd against the *Spaniards*.

11. *Spanish* Spada's, poison'd at the Points, so that if a Man receiv'd but ever so slight a Wound with one of those, it prov'd certain Death.

12. *Spanish* Halberts, or Spears, some whereof are curiously engraven, and inlaid with Gold.

13. The Axe, with which Queen *Ann Bulleyn* (mother of Queen *Elizabeth*) was beheaded. This was perform'd May 19, 1536, a little before Noon, by an Executioner sent for on Purpose from *Calais*. At the Time of her Death she was not quite 39 Years of Age, and fell a Sacrifice to the Jealousy, or rather the Caprice of *Henry VIII.* to whom she was lawfully married.—The Earl of *Essex* (Queen *Elizabeth*'s Favourite) was likewise beheaded with the same Ax.

14. A *Spanish* Poll-Ax, used in boarding of Ships.

15. Thumb-screws, of which there were several Chests full on board the *Spanish* Fleet. The Use they were intended for is said to have been, to extort Confession from the *English* where their Money was hid, had that cruel People prevailed.—Certain it is, that after the Defeat, the whole Conversation of the Court and Country turn'd upon

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upon the Discoveries made by the *Spanish* Prisoners of the Racks, the Wheels, and the Whips of Wire, with which they were to scourge the *English* of every Rank, Age, and Sex. The most noted Heretics were to be put to Death; those that survived were to be branded on the Forehead, with a hot Iron; and the whole Form of Government both in Church and State was to be overturn'd.

16. The *Spanish* Morning-star; a destructive Engine resembling the Figure of a Star, of which there were many Thousands on board, and all of them with poison'd Points; and were design'd to strike at the Enemy as they came on board in case of a close Attack.

17. The *Spanish* General's Halbert, cover'd with Velvet. All the Nails of this Weapon are double gilt with Gold; and on its Top is the *Pope's* Head, curiously engraven.

18. A *Spanish* Battle-Ax, so contriv'd as to strike four Holes in a Man's Skull at once; and has besides a Pistol in its Handle, with a Match-Lock.

19. King *Henry* the VIIIth's Walking-staff, which has three Match-Lock Pistols in it, with Coverings to keep the Charges dry. With this Staff the Warders tell you, the King walk'd round the City sometimes, to see that the Constables did their Duty; and one Night as he was walking near the Bridge-foot, the Constable stopt him to know what he did with such an unlucky Weapon at that Time of the Night; upon which the King struck him; but the Constable calling the Watchmen

Watchmen to his Assistance, his Majesty was apprehended and carry'd to the *Poultry-Compter*, where he lay confin'd till Morning, without either Fire or Candle; when the Keeper was inform'd of the Rank of his Prisoner, he dispatch'd a Messenger to the Constable who came trembling with Fear, expecting nothing less than to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd; but instead of that, the King applauded his Resolution in honestly doing his Duty, and made him a handsome Present. At the same Time, he settled upon St. *Magnus* Parish an Annual Grant of 23l. and a Mark; and made a Provision for furnishing 30 Chaldron of Coals, and a large Allowance of Bread Annually for ever, towards the comfortable Relief of his Fellow-prisoners and their Successors, which the Warders say is paid them to this Day.

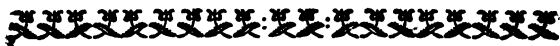


20. A large wooden Cannon called *Policy*, because, say your Guides, when *Henry VIII.* besieged *Bulloign*, the Roads being impassable for heavy Cannon, he caused a Number of these Wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper Batteries before the Town, as if real Cannon, which so terrified the *French* Commandant, that when he beheld such a formidable Train, as he thought, just ready to play, he gave up the Town without firing a Shot.—The Truth is, the Duke of *Suffolk*, who commanded this Siege under the King, soon made himself Master of the lower Town; but it was not till seven Weeks afterwards that the upper Town capitulated, in which Time the *English* sustain'd great Loss in possessing themselves of the *Braye*; after which, springing some Mines with good Success, and the Garrison losing *Philip Corfe*, their best Officer, at Length surrender'd on honourable Terms. The lower

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lower Town was taken *July 26, 1544.* and the upper Town surrendered *September 14,* the same Year.

22. The last Thing they shew of those memorable Spoils, is the *Spanish* General's Shield, not worn by, but carried before him as an Ensign of Honour. On it are depicted in most curious Workmanship, the Labours of *Hercules*, and other expressive Allegories, which seem to throw a Shade upon the boasted skill of modern Artists. The Date is 1376, near 100 Years before the Art of Printing was known in *England.*



Of the SMALL ARMORY.

COME we next in Order to describe the small Armory: The Door leading to this Curiosity is a small folding Door adjoining to the East End of the Tower Chappel, the Ascent to which is by a grand Stair-Case of 50 easy Steps. On the left Side of the uppermost Landing-place is the Work-shop, wherein are constantly employed about fourteen Furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the Arms. When you enter the Armory itself, you will see, what they call a Wilderness of Arms, so artificially dispersed, and so admirably ranged, that at one View, you behold Arms for near 80,000 Men all bright and shining, and fit for Service at a Moment's Warning; a Sight that no one ever beheld without Astonishment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the World. Besides those exposed to public View, there are sixteen Chests shut up, each Chest holding

ing about 1200 Muskets. Of the Disposition of the Arms, Description can convey no adequate Idea ; but as what we have to say, may assist the Spectator to view it to Advantage, and help him to retain what he sees ; take it as follows.

The North and South Walls are adorned with sixteen Pillasters, (each Side eight) of Pikes sixteen Feet long, with Capita's of Pistols in the Corinthian Order. At the West End, on the left Hand as you enter, are two curious Pyramids composed of Pistols, standing upon Crowns, Globes, and Scepters, finely carved, and placed upon a Pedestal five Feet high. At the East, or farther End, in the opposite Corner are two Suits of Armour, one made for *Henry V.* the other for *Henry VI.* over each of which is a Semicircle of Pistols ; between these is represented the Figure of an Organ, the large Pipes composed of Brass Blunderbusses, the small of Pistols ; on one Side of this Figure is the Representation of a Fiery serpent, the Head and Tail of Carved work, and the Body of Pistols, winding round in the Form of a Snake ; and on the other a Hydra, or Seven-headed Monster, whose Heads are very artificially combined by Links of Pistols.

The Inter columns which compose the Wilderness, round which you are carried by your Guides, are

1. Some Arms taken at *Bath* in the Year 1715. These are distinguished from all others in the Tower, by having what they call Dog-locks, which Kind of Locks have a Ketch to secure them from going off at Half-cock.

2. Bayonets and Pistols put up in the Form of Half-moons and Fans, with the Imitation of a Target in the Center, made up of Bayonet-blades : These Bayonets, of which you will observe several

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other

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other Fans composed, are of the first Invention, having Plug Handles, which go into the Muzzle of the Gun, instead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the Piece without shooting away the Bayonet. These were invented at *Bayonne* in *Spain*, from whence they take their Name.

3. Brass Blunderbusses for Sea-Service, with Capitals of Pistols over them; the Waves of the Sea are here represented in old fashioned Bayonets.

4. Bayonets and Sword-Bayonets, in the Form of Half-moons and Fans, and set in Scollop-shells finely carved: The Sword-bayonet is made like the old Bayonet with a Plug Handle, only differing from it by being longer.

5. The rising Sun, irradiated with Rays of Pistols set in a chequered Frame of Marine Hangers of a peculiar Make, having Brass Handles, and the Form of a Dog's Head on their Pummels.

6. Four beautiful twisted Pillars, made with Pistols up to the Top, which is about twenty-two Feet high, and placed at right Angles, with the Form of a falling Star on the Ceiling exactly in the Middle of them, being the Center of this magnificent Room. Into this Place opens the grand Stair-case Door, for the Admission of the Royal-Family, or any of the Nobility, whose Curiosity may lead them to view the Armory; opposite to which opens another Door into a Balconey, that affords a fine Prospect of the Parade, the Governor's House, the Surveyor-General's, Storekeeper's, and other General Officers Houses in the Tower.

7. The Form of a Pair of large Folding-gates, made of Serjeants Halberts of an antique Make.

8. Horsemen's Carbines hanging very artificially in Furbelows and Flounces.

9. *Medusa's* Head, commonly called the Witch of *Ender* within three regular Ellipses of Pistols, with

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with Snakes represented as stinging her. The Features are finely carved, and the whole Figure contrived with curious Art.—This Figure terminates the North Side.

10. Facing the east Wall, as you turn round, is a grand Figure of a lofty Organ, ten Ranges high, in which are contained upwards of 2000 Pair of Pistols.

11. On the South Side, as you return, the first Figure that attracts Attention, is that of *Jupiter* riding in a fiery Chariot drawn by *Eagels*, as if in the Clouds, holding a Thunder-bolt in his left Hand, and over his Head is a Rainbow: This Figure is finely carved, and decorated with *Bayonets*.

Note, *The Figures on this Side answer pretty nearly to those on the other; and therefore need no further Description 'till you come again to the Center; where, on each Side the Door leading to the Balconey you will see,*

12. A fine Representation in carved Work of the Star and Garter, Thistle, Rose and Crown, ornamented with Pistols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with Birds and other Creatures.

13. The Arms taken from Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Friend*, *Charnock*, and others concerned in the Assassination Plot, in 1696, among which they shew the very *Blunderbuss* with which they intended to shoot King William near *Turnham-Green*, in his Way to *Hampton-Court*; also the Carbine with which *Charnock* undertook to shoot that Monarch as he rode a hunting.

14. Lastly, You are shewn the Highlanders Arms, taken in 1715. particularly the Earl of Mar's fine Piece, exquisitely wrought, and inlaid with Mother of Pearl; also a Highland Broad-Sword, with which a Highlander struck General



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Evans over the Head, and at one Blow cut him thro' his Hat, Wig, and Iron Scull-cap ; on which that General is said to have shot him dead ; others say he was taken Prisoner, and generously forgiven for his Bravery. Here is also the Sword of Justice (having a sharp Point,) the Sword of Mercy (having a blunt Point,) carried before the Pretender when proclaimed in *Scotland* in 1715; some of the Highlanders Pistols, the Barrels and Stocks being all Iron; also a Highlander's *Loughabour* Ax, with which it is said Col. *Gardner* was killed at the Batt'e of *Preston pans*.

A discerning Eye will discover a thousand Peculiarities in the Disposition of so vast a Variety of Arms, which no Description can reach ; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a Taste for the admirable Combinations of Art, should gratify that darling Passion with the Sight of a Curiosity the noblest in its kind the World affords.



Of the Royal Train of ARTILLERY.

BENEATH the small Armory, on a Ground-floor of equal Dimensions is the Royal Train of Artillery, which one cannot view without a Kind of awful Dread. To see so many and such various Engines of Destruction before whose dreadful Thunder, Churches, Palaces, pompous Edifices, the noblest Works of human Genius, fall together in one common and undistinguished Ruin ; one cannot, I say, reflect upon this, without wishing that the horrible Invention had still lain like a false Conception in the Womb of Nature, never to have been ripened into Birth.

First,

First, You are shewn two large Pieces of Cannon employed by Admiral *Vernon* before *Carthage-na* ; they have each a large Scale driven out of their Mufels by Balls from the Castle of *Bocca-Chica*.

2. Two carved Pieces, of excellent Workmanship, presented by the City of *London* to the young Duke of *Gloucester*, *Q. Ann's* Son, to learn him the Art of War.

3. Four small Mortars in Miniature, for throwing Hand-granadoes, the Invention of Col. *Brown*. They are fired with a Lock like a common Gun ; but have not yet been introduced into Practice.

4. Two fine Brass Cannon taken from the Walls of *Vigo* by the late Lord *Cobham*, in 1704. Their Britches represent Lions Couchant, with the Effigy of *St. Barbara*, to whom they were dedicated.

5. A Pitard for the bursting open City or Castle Gates.

6. A large Train of fine Brass battering Cannon, 24 Pounds, never yet used.

7. A Parcel of Cannon of a new Invention, from 6 to 24 Pounds : Their superior Excellence consists, first, in their Lightness, the 24 Pounds weighing not quite 1700 Weight, whereas formerly they weighed 5000, the Rest are in Proportion : And 2dly, in the Contrivance for levelling them, which is by a Screw, instead of Beds and Coins. — This new Method is more Expeditious, and saves two Men to a Gun, and is said to be the Invention of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

8. Brass Mortars 13 Inches Diameter, which throw a Shell of 200 Weight ; with a Number of lesser Mortars and Shells in Proportion.

9. A Carcase, which they fill at Sieges with Pitch, Tar, and other Combustibles, to set Towns on Fire : It is thrown out of an 18 Inch Mortar, and will burn two Hours where it happens to fall.

10. A

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10. A *Spanish* Mortar, of 12 Inches Diameter, taken on board a Ship in the *West Indies*.

11. Six *French* Pieces of Cannon, six Pounders taken from the Rebels at the Battle of *Culloden*, fought *April* 16, 1745. This Battle lasted but 35 Minutes, but the Slaughter was so great, that 3000 Rebels fell on the Spot; it is said that Lord *Kingston's* Horse killed 10 or 12 of them a-piece in the Pursuit.

12. A beautiful Piece of Ordnance, made for *K. Charles I.* when Prince of *Wales*: It is finely ornamented with several emblematical Devices, among which is an Eagle throwing a Thunderbolt in the Clouds.

13. A Train of Field pieces, called the Galloping-train, carrying a Ball of one Pound and a Half each.

14. A destroying Engine that throws 30 Hand-granadoes at once, and is fired by a Train.

15. A most curious Brass Cannon made for Prince *Henry*, eldest Son of *K. James I.* the Ornamenting whereof is said to have cost 200 *l.* It is inscribed with the Makers Names *Thomas and Richard Pit*, 1608, who no Doubt were proud of the Performance, which is indeed admirable.

16. A Piece with seven Bores, for throwing so many Bullets at once; and another with three made as early as *Henry* the VIIIth's Time.

17. The Drum-Major's Chariot of State, with the Kettle-drums placed; it is drawn by four white Horses at the Head of the Train, when upon a March.

18. Two *French* Field-pieces, taken at the Battle of *Hochstadt* in 1704. in which the *French* had 12,000 Men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 20,000 taken Prisoners.

19. An Iron Cannon of the first Invention, being Bars of Iron hammered together, and hooped
from

from Top to Bottom with Iron Hoops, to prevent its burſting. It has no Carriage, but was to be moved from Place to Place by Means of ſix Rings fixed to it at proper Diſtances.

20. A huge Mortar, weighing upwards of 6600 Weight, and throwing a Shell of 500 Weight two Miles: This Mortar was fired ſo often againſt *Namure* in *K. William's* Time, that the very Touch-hole is melted for Want of giving it Time to cool.—This Siege is one of the moſt memorable in Hiſtory. The Place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a compleat Army within, headed by a Marſhal of *France*, in the Sight of 100,000 Men without, that came to relieve it. Lord *Cutts* commanded the *Engliſh* at the general Affault of the Caſtle, where he acquired the Name of the *Engliſh* Salamander; ſcarce an Officer or Soldier in his Corps came off unhurt; the greateſt Part fell in the Action, than which none was ever more deſperate.

21. A fine twiſted Braſs Cannon, 12 Feet long, made in *Edward* the VIth's Time, called *Q. Elizabeth's* Pocket-piſtol, which, your Guides, by Way of Joke, will tell you, ſhe uſed to wear on her right Side when ſhe rode a hunting.

22. Two braſs Cannon, three Bore's each, carrying ſix Pounders, taken by the D. of *Marlborough*, at the Battle of *Ramelies*.—Here the famous *French* Houſhold Troops which had been boaſted of as impenetrable were totally defeated and ruined: The *French* loſt 8000 Men killed, and 6000 Priſoners.

23. A Mortar that throws nine Shells at a Time; out of which the Balloons were fired at the late Fire-works.

Befides thoſe above enumerated there are in this Store-room, a vaſt Number of Braſs Cannon all new; together with Sponges, Ladles, Rammers, Handſpikes,

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Handspikes, Wadhooks, &c. wherewith the Walls are lined all round; and under the Cieling there hang on Poles upwards of 4000 Harness for Horses, besides Men's, Harness, Drag-ropes, &c. This Room, which is at least 380 Feet in length, 50 wide, and 24 high, has a Passage in the Middle 16 Feet wide, on each Side of which the Artillery are placed. In it are 20 Pillars for supporting the small Armory above; all hung round with Implements of War: And besides the Trophies of Standards, Colours, &c. taken from the Enemy, it is now adorned with the transparent and well-coloured Pictures brought thither from the Fire-works played off at the Conclusion of the late Peace.



Of the HORSE ARMORY.

HERE the Spectator is entertained with a perfect Representation of those illustrious Kings and Heroes of our own Nation, of whose gallant Actions, he has heard and read so much; all of them equipped and sitting on Horse-back, in the same bright and shining Armour they were used to wear at the very Time when those glorious Deeds were performed, which will be for ever remembered to their Praise. But not to anticipate the Reader's Curiosity.—In ascending the Staircase, just as you come to the Landing place, by casting your Eye inward you will see the Figure of a Grenadier in his Accoutrements, as if upon Duty, with his Piece rested upon his Arm, which at first Glance you will be apt to mistake for real Life, so admirably

admirably has the Painter discovered the Excellence of his Art in the Representation of this Centinel. Having entered the Room you first behold a vast Number of Iron Caps, and Breast-plates, most of which were in Use in the late War; but the only one that was wont to be shewn as a Curiosity, hangs upon a Beam on the left Hand as you pass thro' the Entry; it has had the lower Edge of the left Side carried away by a slant Shot of a Cannon Ball; and as an old Warder used to tell the Story, the Rim of the Man's Belly that wore it, and Part of his Bowels were carried away at the same Time; notwithstanding which, being put under the Care of a skillful Surgeon, the Man recovered and lived ten Years afterwards: This Story the old Warder constantly told to all Strangers, till his late Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* coming to see the Curiosities of the Tower, and it falling to the old Man's Lot to attend his Highness, when he came to this Breast-plate, he repeated to him his accustomed Tale: His Royal Highness listen'd to him with seeming Pleasure, and when he had done looking upon him with a Smile: And what, Friend, said he, is there so extraordinary in all this! I remember myself, to have read in a Book, of a Soldier who had his Head cleft in two so dexterously by his Enemy that one Half of it fell on one Shoulder, and the other Half of it on the opposite Shoulder; and yet, on his Comrade's clapping the two Sides nicely together again, and binding them close with his Handkerchief, the Man did well, drank his Pot of Ale at Night, and scarcely recollected that ever he had been hurt.—— This similar Story so seasonably apply'd set all the Company that attended his Royal Highness in a Horse-laugh, which so dashed the old Warder, that he never had Cou-
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rage to tell his Story again, so that the poor battered Breast-plate has lain unnoticed ever since.

I have already said, that the Breast-plates here laid up were almost all in Use in the late War ; but they were not thought necessary at first, til the Want of them was felt at the Battle of *Dettingen*, when the black Musketeers of the Enemy being covered with their Cuirasses, (the same Piece of Armour with the Addition of a Back-piece) pierced the very Lines of our Army, and rode up undaunted to the Mufels of our Guns, till being flanked by our Foot, and ill supported by their own Troops, they were forced to retire, tho' with an inconsiderable Loss, considering their desperate Attempt. This plainly discovered the great use of Breast-plates, and Orders were sent to *England* for the immediate Embarkation of all that were in the Tower fit for Service. In the Wars of *Q. Ann*, there was the same Omission till the Duke of *Marlborough*, being convinced of the Disadvantage his Horse fought under, against an Enemy entrenched, as it were, in Iron ; sent Lord *Cadogan* over, who went himself to the Tower, and chose out as many Breast and Back-plates as he could find fit for his Purpose ; but the Duke would not suffer the Latter to be worn, being, as he said, an useless Incumbrance ; for he was sure *His* Men would never shew their Backs to the Enemy. Most of those Breast-plates are Musket Proof ; they are quilted on the Inside, and so contrived as to cover the whole Trunk of the Body, and yet by the Manner of fixing them on are very little Trouble to the Wearer. There are likewise to be seen here a great many Cuirasses taken from the *French* out of a Ship called the *Holy-Ghost*, and marked *Torras*, perhaps the Admiral's Name.

What

What has been said above is rather by Way of Remark than Description.——When you enter the Room the first Thing your Conductor presents to your Notice is,

1. The Figures of the Horse and Foot, on your left Hand, supposed to be drawn up in military Order to attend the Kings on the other Side of the House; these Figures are as big as the Life, and have lately been new painted, and look indeed very noble.

2. A large tilting Lance of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, King *Henry VIII.*'s General in *France*.——This Nobleman excelled at the then fashionable Diversion of Tilting, and engaging King *Henry VIII.* who was likewise passionately fond of that royal Exercise, gave the King such a Shock with his Spear, that had like to have cost him his Life.——The Duke's Valour had indeed been sufficiently tried in *France*, when he attended Princess *Mary of England* on her Marriage with *Lewis the XII.*——On this Occasion, *Francis de Valois*, presumptive Heir to the Crown of *France*, being willing to give some Proof of his Valour, caused Jests to be proclaimed; these Jests continued three Days, in which 305 men at Arms were answered by their Defendants; of whom some were so hurt that they died soon after: *Francis* had chosen the Duke and the Marquis of *Dorset* two of his Aids, and being hurt himself at first, desired the Duke and Marquis to fight at Barriers, who therefore took the first Place against all Comers. In the mean Time *Francis*, as was thought intending an Affront to the Duke, caused a *German*, the strongest about the Court, to be armed secretly, and to present himself: They both did well; yet the Duke at last, with the But-end of his Spear,



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Spear, struck the *German* till he staggered; and then the Rail was let fall: Having breathed a while, they renewed the Fight, when the Duke so mauled the *German* about the Head, that the Blood gushed out at his Nose and Ears, and then he was secretly conveyed away. Before this Encounter the Duke had likewise unhorsed a Gentleman at Tilts, and hurt him desperately.

3. A compleat Suit of tilting Armour, such as the Kings, Nobility, and Gentlemen at Arms used to exercise in on Horseback; at which Diversion one of the Kings of *France* is said to have been killed, by a Shiver of a Spear striking him in the Eye.----Likewise the tilting Launce, the Rest for the tilting Launce, with the grand Guard, and the Slits before the Eye through which they take the Sight.

4. A compleat Suit of Armour made for K. *Henry VIII.* when he was but 18 Years of Age, rough from the Hammer: Tis at least six Feet high, and the Joints in the Hands, Arms and Thighs, Knees, and Feet play like the Joints of a Rattle-snake, and are moved with all the Facility imaginable. The Method of learning the Exercise of Tilting was upon wooden Horses set on Castors, which by the Sway of the Body could be moved every Way; so that by frequent Practice the Rider could shift, parry, strike, unhorse, and recover with surprizing Dexterity. Some of the Horses in this Armory had undoubtedly been made Use of for this Purpose; and it is but lately that the Castors have been taken from their Feet.

5. A little Suit of Armour made for K. *Charles II.* when he was Prince of *Wales*, and about seven or eight Years of Age, with a Piece of Armour for his Horse's Head; the whole most curiously wrought and inlaid with Silver.

6. Lord

6. Lord *Courcy's* Armour, who, as the Warders tell you, was grand Champion in *Ireland*, and as a Proof shew you the very Sword he took from the Champion of *France* ; for which valiant Action he and all his Successors, have the Honour to wear their Hats in the King's Presence ; which Priviledge, add they, is enjoyed by Lord *Kildare*, as head of that antient and noble Family, at this Day. — It is recorded indeed of this *Courcy*, that when a Conspiracy was form'd against him in *Ireland*, by his own Servants, at the Instigation of *Hugh de Lucy*, who was jealous of his Power, tho' he was betrayed at his Devotions, he laid 13 of the Conspirators dead at his Feet before he was over-powered. He was afterwards committed Prisoner to the Tower of *London*, and it is no improbable Conjecture, that what is shewn is the very Armour he brought with him to that Prison.

7. Real Coats of Mall, called Brigandine Jackets : they consist of small Bits of Steel, so artfully quilted one over another, as to resist the Point of a Sword, or even, I believe, a Musket-bullet, and yet they are so flexible that you may bend your Body in them any Way, as well as in ordinary Cloathing.

8. An Indian Suit of Armour, sent as a Present to King *Charles II.* from the Great Mogul : This is indeed, a great Curiosity : It is made of Iron Quills about two Inches long ; finely japaned and ranged in Rows, one Row slipping over another very artificially ; they are bound together with Silk Twist very Strong : They are used in that Country as a Defence against Darts and Arrows poisoned or unpoisoned.

6. A neat little Suit of Armour, in which is a carved Figure representing *Richard Duke of York*, King *Edward* the IVth's youngest Son,

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who

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who with his Brother *Edward V.* were smothered in the bloody Tower by order of *Richard III.* commonly called *Crook-back'd Richard*, their Uncle and Guardian : The Manner of their Deaths was this : One Sir *James Tyrrel*, a strong resolute Fellow, having a Commission from the King for that Purpose, and employing one *Miles Forrest*, a common Ruffian, and *John Dighton*, his own Groom, those two Wretches by Night, entered the Room where the young Princes, attended only by one Servant, were confined, and while they slept, smothered them in their Bed-cloaths. After this *Tyrrel* ordered them to be buried at the Stair-foot, deep under Ground ; where their Bones were actually found in the Reign of King *Charles II.*

10. The Armour of the Great *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who was the Son of a King, the Father of a King, and Uncle to a King, but was never King himself. *Dugdale* says, that more Kings and sovereign Princes sprang from his Loins than from any King in *Christendom*. He was interred, with *Blanch*, his first Wife, on the North Side of the Choir of the old Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* ; and on his Monument hung his proper Helmet and Spear ; as also his Target covered with Horn, which precious Reliques were unfortunately consumed with that stately Edifice itself, by the dreadful Fire of *London*. The Armour here shewn is seven Foot high, and the Sword and Launce of enormous Size.

11. The Droll Figure of *Will. Somers*, as the Warders tell you, King *Henry VIIIth's* Jester ; an honest Man, say they, of a Woman's making. — He had a handsome Woman to his Wife, who made him a Cuckold ; and wears his Horns on his Head because they should not wear Holes in
in

in his Pockets. — He would neither believe King, Queen, nor any about the Court that he was a Cuckold, till he put on his Spectacles to see, being a little dim-sighted as all Cuckolds should be; in which antic Manner he is here represented.

12. A Collar of Torments, which, say your Conductors, used formerly to be put about the Women's Necks that cuckold'd their Husbands, or scolded at them when they came home late; but that Custom is left off now-a-days to prevent quarreling for Collars, there not being Smiths enough to make them, as most married Men are sure to want them at one Time or other.

We come now to the Line of Kings, which, to follow the Order of your Conductors, we must reverse the Order of their Chronology, and describe the last first; as

1. His late Majesty K. *George I.* in a compleat Suit of Armour, sitting with a Truncheon in his Hand on a white Horse richly caparisoned, having a fine *Turkey* Bridle gilt with Gold, with a Globe, Crescent, and Star; velvet Furniture laced with Gold, and Gold Trappings. This Prince was born in 1660, came to the Crown on the Death of Queen *Ann*, *August 1*, 1714, and died *June 11*, 1727. on his Journey to *Hanover*.

2. The late King *William III.* dress'd in the very Suit of Armour worn by *Edward* the black Prince, Son to *Edward III.* in the famous Battle of *Cressy*, wherein the *French* lost 11 Princes, 80 Banners, 1200 Knights, 1500 Gentlemen at Arms, 4000 Squires, who were mounted on Horseback; and 30,000 common Men. He is mounted on a sorrel Horse, whose Furniture is green Velvet embroidered with Silver, and holds in his right Hand a Flaming-sword. The Battle of the *Boyne* in

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Ireland and the taking *Namure*, are the only two memorable Victories of this warlike King; who was born in 1650, ascended the *British* Throne on the Abdication of K. *James II.* his Father-in-Law, *February 13, 1688*, and died *March 8, 1702*, by a Fall from his Horse.

3. K. *Charles II.* dressed in the Armour that was worn by the Champion of *England* at the Coronation of his present Majesty. There is nothing very memorable in this King's Story but his Sufferings and his Restoration to the Crown after 12 Years Banishment. He sits with a Truncheon in his Hand on a fine Horse richly caparisoned with Crimson Velvet laced with Gold. He was born in 1650, succeeded to the Throne on the Death of his Father *Charles I.* *January 30, 1649*, and died *February 6, 1684*.

4. K. *Charles I.* in a rich Suit of his own proper Armour, gilt with Gold, and curiously wrought, presented to him by the City of *London*, when he was Prince of *Wales*; and is the same Armour that was laid on the Coffin at the Funeral Procession of the late great Duke of *Marlborough*; on which occasion a Collar of *Esses* was added to it; and is now round it. The Civil Wars in this Prince's Reign and his untimely Death afford a very melancholy Story which will never be forgotten. He was born in 1600, succeeded his Father K. *James I.* *March 27, 1625*, and was beheaded in Sight of his own Palace Gates, *January 30, 1649*.

5. *James I.* of *England*, and VIth of *Scotland*. By his succeeding to the Throne of *England*, on the Death of *Q. Elizabeth*, the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, which till then had been at continual Wars, were united under one Head. He sits on Horseback with a Truncheon in his right Hand,

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Hand, dressed in a compleat Suit of figured Armour. He was born in 1566, mounted the *English* Throne *March* 24, 1603, and died *March* 27, 1625, after one of the most inglorious Reigns of any in the *British* History.

6. King *Edward VI.* the first Protestant Prince that ever reigned in *England* (if the Father of the Reformation be excepted) He is said by some to have been cut out of his Mother's Belly (*Lady Jane Seymour*) but that Queen lived 12 Days after her Delivery. The memorable Acts of his Reign are those of Charity and Beneficence. He gave to the Citizens of *London* three Hospitals; to wit, that of *Christ-Church* for the Maintenance and Education of poor Citizens Children; that of *Bridewell*, for breeding them up to Trades; and that of *St. Thomas*, for healing the Sick and Diseased. He is dressed in a most curious Suit of Steel Armour, whereon are depicted, in different Compartments, a vast Variety of Scripture Histories, alluding to Battles and other memorable Passages. He sits on Horseback, like the Rest, with a Truncheon in his right Hand. He was born *October* 12, 1537, proclaimed King *January* 31, 1547, and died *July* 6, 1553.

7. King *Henry VIII.* in his own proper Armour, being of polished Steel, the Foliages whereof are gilt or inlaid with Gold. In his right Hand he bears a Sword, but whether of Cruelty or Mercy, will hardly, I think, admit a Doubt. His Reign is mark'd with the Divorce and Murder of Wives, the Destruction of religious Houses and Monasteries, and by a Defiance of all Laws divine and human. He was born *June* 28, 1491, succeeded his Father *Henry VII.* to the Crown *April* 22, 1509, and died *January* 28, 1547.

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8. *Henry VII.* who killed *Richard III.* in the memorable Battle of *Bosworth Field*, and by marrying *Elizabeth* eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* united the two famous Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, about whose Claims to the Throne a Deluge of *English* Blood had been poured forth. This Prince holds likewise a Sword in his Hand; and sits on Horseback in a compleat Suit of Armour, finely wrought, and wash'd with Silver. He was born 1457, crowned *October 30, 1485*, and died *April 12, 1509*,

9. King *Edward V.* who, with his Brother *Richard*, as has been said, was smothered in the bloody Tower: He was proclaimed King, but never crowned; for which Reason a Crown is hung over his Head: He is in a rich Suit of Armour finely decorated; and holds in his right Hand a Lance.

10. King *Edward IV.* Father to the two unhappy Princes above-mentioned: His Reign is stained with Blood and Lust; and tho' he was fortunate in most of his Battles, yet his Victories were all at the Expence of his own Subjects: At the Battle of *Towton* 36,000 *English* are said to have been kill'd; and during his Reign *Guthrie* says no less than 200,000 *English* lost their Lives in the Contest betwixt *Henry* of *Lancaster*, and this *Edward* of *York*. He was equally formed for Love and War, and his Gallantries with the Citizens Wives, among which was the famous *Jane Shore*, are still remembered with Detestation. He is here distinguished by a Suit of bright Armour studded, and by holding in his right Hand a drawn Sword. He was born in 1441, began his Reign *March 4, 1460*, and died in 1483.

11. King *Henry VI.* who, tho' crowned King of *France* at *Paris*, lost all that Kingdom. In
his

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His Reign no less than 16 Battles were fought at Home and Abroad. The bloody Civil Wars commenced between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, already mentioned. The Rebellion of *Jack Cade*, who entered *London*, and beheaded *Lord Say*, happened in his Reign. The famous *Joan of Arc*, or *Maid of Orleans*, started up also, and spread her Fame through all *Europe* by raising the Siege of *Orleans*. In his Time also the Art of Printing was introduced into *England*. He was Born in 1422, began his Reign *August 31*, the same Year, (being an Infant) and was Murdered in the Tower by the Duke of *Gloucester* in 1471.

12. Warlike and Victorious *Henry the Vth*, who by His Conquests in *France* gained immortal Glory. He caused himself to be acknowledged Regent and Presumptive Heir of that Kingdom. With only 9000 *English* he defeated 150,000 *French* at the Battle of *Agincourt*, where he took more Prisoners than he had Men in his Army. Near *Harfleur* 15,000 *French* were defeated by 1500 *English*. This Prince was Sir *John Falstaff's* Companion. He was Born in 1389. Began to Reign *March 20*. 1412, and died *August 31*. 1422. A short Reign but full of Glory.

13. *Henry IV.* Great *John of Gaunt's* Son: His Reign is made infamous by a bloody Statute to burn Heretics. He was notwithstanding Valiant, but his Courage was employed to secure himself on a Throne, to which he had but slight Pretensions. Four Insurrections against him were defeated, the greatest of which he quell'd himself by the Battle of *Shrewsbury*, wherein *Harry Hotspur* and 10,000 Rebels fell, besides as many of his own Troops. He twice beat the *Welch* under *Owen Glendower*. He was Born 1367. Ascended the

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the Throne, September 29, 1399. and died March 20, 1413.

14. *Edward III.* John of Gaunt's Father, and Father to *Edward the Black Prince*, of whom we have already spoken. Besides the Battle of *Cressy*, the ever-memorable Battle of *Poitiers* was fought by this valiant King, at which John King of *France* was taken Prisoner, and brought to *England*, where he met *David* King of *Scots*, a Prisoner there also; and these two, accompanied by the King of *England* and the King of *Cyprus*, who happened to be on his Travels at the *English* Court, were all entertained at a Banquet, by a Citizen of *London* at *Vintners Hall*. *David* King of *Scots* was afterwards ransomed for 10,000 Marks, and John King of *France* for 500,000 Crowns. *Edward the Black Prince* died in 1376, to the inexpressible Grief of the King and the whole Nation; but his Son, *Richard II.* succeeded to the Throne, whereby the famous John of Gaunt was excluded. *Edward III.* is represented here in a venerable Grey Beard, and in a Suit of plain bright Armour, with two Crowns on his Sword, alluding to the two Kingdoms, *France* and *England*, of both which he was crowned King, and was the first who quartered the Arms of *France* with his own; adding the Motto *Dieu et mon Droit*. He was born in 1312, called to the Throne on the Desposition of his Father, January 25, 1326, and died June 21, 1377. after a glorious Reign of 50 Years.

15. *Edward I.* in a very curious Suit of guilt Armour, with this Peculiarity, that the Shoes thereof are of Mail. He is represented with a Battle-Ax in his hand, perhaps to distinguish him from the rest, he being the only King in the Line that had employed his Arms against the *Turks* and Infidels,

Infidels, by an Expedition to the *Holy Land*. The Warders tell you, that being there shot with a poisoned Arrow, his Queen who accompanied him, sucking the Wound, she died and he lived; and add, that he afterwards brought her Corpse over, and buried it in *Westminster Abbey*; but *Cambden*, who reports this fact, tells it thus: "When her Husband was treacherously wounded by a *Moor* with a poisonous Dagger, and the Wounds, by reason of the Malignity of the Poison, could not be closed, she licked them daily with her own Tongue, and sucked out the venomous Humour; by the Power whereof he was entirely cured of his Wound, and she escaped unhurt." This fact happened in 1272; the Queen (*Eleanor of Castile*) died at *Herdby* in *Lincolnshire*, November 39, 1290, being 18 Years after; from whence she was carried to *Westminster Abbey*, and there pompously interr'd by order of her Husband. This warlike Prince conquer'd *Wales*; asserted a Right of Sovereignty over *Scotland*, raised *Baliol* to the Throne of that Kingdom, and afterwards cited him before the Parliament at *Westminster*, to answer to a Complaint made against him by the Earl of *Fife*. He was every where Victorious, and his Reign is famed for Acts of Justice, and is one of the fairest in the *English History*. He was born 1239, made the Crusade in his Father's Life Time, and received the News of his Death, and of his own Advancement to the Crown in his Journey home. He began his Reign, November 16, 1272. and died of the Bloody Flux, July 7, 1307.

16. First in the Line, tho' last shewn, sits *William the Conqueror*, Duke of *Normandy*, in a Suit of plain Armour: This valiant Prince, having with his *Normans*, on some pretence of Right to



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to the Crown, invaded *England*, by one decisive Battle accomplished his great Design. This memorable Battle was fought *October 14, 1066*, near *Hastings* in *Sussex*, in which King *Harold* with the Flower of the *English* Nobility and best Warriors were slain. Some Authors affirm, that this Victory was obtained by means of the Broad-Arrow and long Bow which the *Normans* were in Possession of, and with which the *English* were then utterly unacquainted, tho' afterwards they became such expert Archers, that with the same Weapons they conquered *France*. The Glory of *William's* Reign, and of his Victories, is stain'd by the cruel and arbitrary Forrest Laws he enacted, and the Waste and Devastation he made by converting a Tract of Land of more than threecore Miles in circumference into a Den of wild Beasts, driving the Inhabitants out, and filling their Habitations with Wolves and Boars; forbidding at the same Time those unhappy Men, whose Lands and Properties they had invaded, on pain of Death, to kill either Deer or wild Boar; for the King, as an Historian has it, lov'd all those wild Beasts, as if he had been their Father. He was Born in 1027, was crown'd *October 14, 1066*, and died *September 9, 1087*.

7. Over the Door, as you go out of this Armoury is a Target, on which are engraved by a Masterly Hand the Figures, as it should seem, of Fortune, Fortitude and Justice; and round the Room the Walls are every where lined with various old uncommon Pieces of Armour, such as Targets, Caps, Horses Heads, Breast Plates, and many other Sorts, for which the very Names are now wanting.

Of



Of the JEWEL-OFFICE.

WE have already given a Description of the Place, and Nothing remains, but to give an Account of the Curiosities contained in it.

And 1. The Imperial Crown that all the Kings of *England* have been crown'd with since *Edward* the Confessor, in 1042. It is of Gold, enrich'd with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls. The Cap within is of Purple Velvet, lined with white Taffety, turned up with three rows of Ermine.———They are mistaken in shewing this as the antient Imperial Diadem of *St. Edward*; for that, (with the other antient Regalia of this Kingdom) was kept in the arched Room in the Cloysters of *Westminster Abbey* till the grand Rebellion, when in 1642 *Harry Martin*, by order of the then Parliament, broke open the Iron Chest in which it was secured, took it thence, and Sold it, together with the Robes, Sword, and Scepter of *St. Edward*. After the Restoration, King *Charles II.* had one made like it; which is this now shewn.

2. The Golden Orb or Globe, put into the King's Right Hand before he is Crown'd, and borne in his Left, with the Scepter in his Right, upon his Return into *Westminster Hall* after he is crown'd. It is about six Inches in Diameter, edged with Pearl, and enriched with Precious Stones. On the Top is an Amethyst, of a Violet Colour, near an Inch and a Half in Height, set upon a rich Cross of Gold, adorned with Diamonds,

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monds, Pearls, and precious Stones. The whole height of the Ball and Cap is eleven Inches.

3. The *Golden Scepter* with its *Cross*, set upon a large Amethyst of great value, garnished round with Table Diamonds. The Handle of the Scepter is plain, but the Pommel is set round with Rubies, Emeralds and small Diamonds. The Top rises into a *Fleur de Lis* of six Leaves, all enrich'd with precious Stones, from whence issueth a Mound or Ball made of the Amethyst already mentioned.—The Scepter is a very ancient Ensign of Kingly Power. Among the *Jews*, it was used as an Emblem of Power and Royalty, and Spiritually as a Weapon to oppose the Wicked, and protect the Good. The Cross is quite covered with precious Stones.

4. The Scepter with the Dove, the Emblem of Peace, perch'd on the Top of a small *Jerusalem Cross*, finely ornamented with table Diamonds and Jewels of great Value.—This Emblem was first used by *Edward the Confessor*, as appears by his Seal. It is also mark'd on the Seals of *Henry I.* *Stephen* and *Henry II.* but omitted by *Richard I.*—*Richard II.* assumed it again on his Seal, and it was used also by *Edward IV.* and *Richard III.* The ancient one was sold with the rest. This now in the Tower was made after the Restoration.

A bold Attempt was made in the Reign of *K. Ch. II.* to carry off these Ensigns of Royalty, the Particulars whereof are worth reciting, and the rather as they are omitted by our latter Historians, tho' the most singular Enterprize that ever was undertaken.—The Projector of this Theft, was one *Col. Blood*, by Birth a Gentleman of *Ireland*, who, having spent his Substance in following the Fortune of *King Charles, II.* while in Adversity, thought

thought himself hardly used, by being neglected when that Prince was restored to his just Rights; and therefore, after being engaged in several very desperate, tho' unsuccessful Plots, such as surprizing the Castle of *Dublin*, and seizing the Person of the Duke of *Ormond*, and others, he at length thought of a Scheme to make himself amends, once for all, by seizing the Crown, Globe, Scepter, and Dove, and carrying them all off together; for this purpose he put himself into the Habit of a Doctor of Divinity, with a little Band, a long false Beard, a Cap with Ears, and all those other Formalities of Garb belonging to that Degree, except the Gown, choosing rather to make use of a Cloak, as most proper for his Design. Under this Disguise, he made it his Business to get acquainted with the Keeper of the Regalia; an old Man, whom he treated and carressed at a rate, not so much expensive, as kind and obliging; by which means such a Friendship and Intimacy was soon established between them, that the old Man having a Son, and the Doctor pretending to have a Daughter, they mutually agreed to match them together; but the Son being at Sea, put the pretended Daughter under no Necessity of appearing. —The Night before the Fact was to be done, the Doctor told the old Man, that he had some Friends at his House that wanted to see the *Regalia*, but that they were to go out of Town pretty early in the Morning, and therefore hoped he would gratify them with the Sight, though they might come a little before the usual Hour. (*Blond* had engaged three Accomplices, named *Desborough*, *Kelsey* and *Perrot*, in this Enterprize.) Accordingly two of them came, accompanied by the Doctor, about eight in the Morning, and the third held their Horses that waited for them at the outer

F

Gate

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Gate of the Tower, ready Saddled; they had no other Apparatus but a Wallet and a wooden Mallet, which there was no great Difficulty to conceal. Upon their approach the old Man received them with great Civility; and presently admitted them into his Office; but as it is customary for the Keeper of the Regalia, when he shews them, to lock himself up in a kind of Grate with open Bars, to the end, that those Things of high Value may be seen but not soiled, the old Man had no sooner opened the Door of this Place, but the Doctor and his Companions were in at his Heels, and without giving him Time to ask Questions, effectually silenced him, by knocking him down with the wooden Mallet; they then instantly made flat the Bows of the Crown to make it more portable, seized the Scepter and Dove, put them into the Wallet together, and was preparing to make their Escape, when, unfortunately for them, the old Man's Son, who had not been at home for ten Years before, came from Sea in the very Nick, and being told that his Father was with some Friends, that would be very glad to see him, at the Jewel Office, he posted thither immediately, and met *Blood* and his Companions as they were just coming out; who, instead of returning and securing him, as in good Policy they ought to have done, pushed forward with their Prize, in order to escape; but the young Man seeing his Father weltering in his Blood, and the Treasure gone, instantly alarmed the first upon Guard, who giving the Signal to the rest, the Gates were shut, and the Criminals secured, all but the Man who held the Horses, who instantly fled upon the first Rumour: Upon searching them, the Prize was recovered, though all bruised and battered and one Stone lost, which
was

was afterwards found by a Cinder Wench and restored; the next thing to be done, was to confide the Prisoners, and acquaint his Majesty with the Nature of their Offence, and take Directions from Court how to proceed: The Result was, that the King had a fancy to examine *Blood* himself; and while all Men thought that some new Punishment would be devised to torture so daring an Offender, his Majesty thought proper, not only to pardon him and his Accomplices, but to grant *Blood* a Pension, some say of 500*l.* a Year during his Life. What the motives were, that induced his Majesty to shew so much Lenity to a Man, who had been engaged in so many Plots and Conspiracies, is yet a Secret, and ever must remain so: many conjectures were formed, and Surmises made, but no Man knew the Truth. *Blood* soon after died of Grief, being convicted of a Plot against the Duke of *Buckingham*, who laid a heavy Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* against him, by which he was like to remain a Prisoner for Life; though most People were of Opinion, that this Plot was forged against him by his Enemies; and having escaped Punishment for what he did do, suffered at last, for what he did not do. We have but just hinted that *Blood* was engaged in a Plot to surprize *Dublin Castle*, and another to seize the Person of the Duke of *Ormond*; of both which, though a little foreign to our Subject, we shall give a brief Account. Upon the Restoration, many *English*, *Scots*, and *Irish* were dissatisfied, and wanted only a Head to lead them into Action: Col. *Blood*, having declared himself of their Party, was thought a proper Person for that Purpose; and, as nothing could be attempted in *England* with any Probability of Success, *Ireland* was pitched upon for the Scene.

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of Rebellion: The Colonel knowing what Advantage it would be to their Cause, to be Master of some Place of Strength, proposed to begin with the Surprize of *Dublin* Castle; which was accordingly to have been attempted on the 29th of *May*, the Anniversary of the King's Return, in the following Manner: *Blood*, with a Company of resolute Fellows, were, under a Pretence of presenting a Petition to the Duke of *Ormond*, then Lord Lieutenant, to have procured Admittance, and seized his Person, while about fourscore chosen Foot, in the Habit of Tradesmen, were to have waited without, and upon a certain Signal to have surprized the Guards: But this Plot, by the Treachery of one of the Conspirators, having been defeated before it was ripe, a Proclamation was issued out, with a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds for the Apprehension of any of the Ringleaders; in consequence whereof, one Mr. *Lockey*, Brother-in-Law, to *Blood*, was taken, tried, and executed, and *Blood* himself obliged to make his Escape; but with a full Resolution to be revenged of the Duke of *Ormond*, by whose Vigilance his Views had been disappointed, and his Brother-in-Law hanged. But it was not till nine Years afterwards, that he durst attempt any Thing upon the Duke's Person; when having engaged five of his old and trusty Friends, on the 6th of *December* 1670, being all well arm'd and mounted, they beset the Duke's Coach, as he was passing from St. *James's* Palace, through the long Street that leads to *Clarendon-House* where the Duke then resided; and having knocked out the Flambeaux, and secured the Attendants, they forced the Duke out of his Coach, and had actually tied him behind one of their Associates, (who was to have rode with him without

without stopping till he came to an appointed Place, where they were to meet him, and consult what Advantage they could make of their Prisoner,) when his Grace's Porter, being apprized of his Master's Danger, by a Boy who concealed himself under the Coach and escaped, seasonably came to his Rescue; but what is very surprizing, not one of the Ruffians were ever apprehended, though a thousand Pounds Reward was offered, till the Attempt already related, discovered them; and then they were all pardon'd. But to return from this long Digression, the other Jewels shewn here, are:

5. *St. Edward's Staff*, in length, four Feet seven Inches and a Half, and three Inches and three quarters in Circumference, all of beaten Gold, which is carried before the King at his Coronation.

6. A rich Salt-Seller of State, in Form like the Square White Tower, and so exquisitely wrought, that the Workmanship of modern Times is in no Degree equal to it. It is of Gold, and used only on the King's Table at the Coronation.

7. The Curtana or Sword of Mercy, the Blade, 32 Inches long, and near two broad, is without a Point, and is born naked before the King at his Coronation, between the two Swords of Justice, Spiritual and Temporal.

8. A noble Silver Font, double gilt with Gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the Royal Family are christened.

9. A large Silver Fountain, presented to King *Charles* the Second by the Town of *Plymouth*, very curiously wrought, but far short of that already described.

10. The rich Crown of State, that his Majesty wears in Parliament, in which is a large Emerald
seven

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seven Inches round ; a Pearl, the finest in the World ; and a Ruby of inestimable Value.

11. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales's* Crown.—These two last named Crowns, when his Majesty goes to the Parliament-House are carried by the Keeper of the Jewel-Office, attended by the Warders, privately in a Hackney-Coach to *White-Hall* ; there they are delivered to the Officers, appointed to receive them, who with some Yeomen of the Guard carry them to the Robing Rooms, where his Majesty and the Prince robe themselves. The King wears his Crown on his Head as he sits upon the Throne ; but that of the Prince of *Wales* is placed before him, to shew that he is not yet come to it. As soon as the King is disrobed, the two Crowns are reconducted to the Tower by the same Persons that brought them.

12. The late Queen *Mary's* Crown, Globe, and Scepter, with the Diadem she wore in proceeding to her Coronation, with her Consort the late King *William*.

13. An Ivory Scepter with a Dove on the Top, made for the late King *James* the Second's Queen, whose Garniture is Gold, and the Dove on the Top Gold, enamelled with White.

14. The Golden Spurs, and the Armillas, which are Bracelets for the Wrists, very Antique, and worn at the Coronation.

15. Lastly, The Ampulla, or Eagle of Gold, finely engraved, which holds the Holy Oil, the Kings and Queens of *England* are anointed with ; and the *Golden Spoon* that the Bishop pours the Oil into. These are two Pieces of great Antiquity. The Golden Eagle, including the Pedestal, is about nine Inches high, and the Wings expand about seven Inches ; the whole weighs about ten Ounces.

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The Head of the Eagle screws off about the Middle of the Neck, which is made hollow, for holding the Holy Oil ; and when the King is anointed by the Bishop, the Oil is poured into the Spoon out of the Bird's Beak.

Of this Eagle take the following Legend : St. *Thomas Becket*, being in Disgrace at *Sens* in *France*, the holy Virgin appeared to him, and gave him a Stone Vessel of Oil enclosed in a Golden Eagle, and bid him give it to *William* a Monk, to carry to *Pictavia*, and there hide it in St. *Gregory's* Church under a great Stone, where it should be found for the Use of pious and prosperous Kings : Accordingly *Henry III.* when Duke of *Lancaster*, receiv'd it from a holy Man in *France* ; and *Richard II.* finding it among other Jewels, endeavoured to be anointed with it ; but was supplanted by Archbishop *Arundel*, who afterwards anointed *Henry IV.* Such is the fabulous Origin of the Ampulla.

There are in the Jewel-Office, besides those commonly shewn, all the Crown Jewels, worn by the Prince and Princesses at the Coronations, and a vast Variety of Curious old Plate ; but what is already described is sufficient to gratify any moderate Curiosity, tho' it must be confessed that the Eye can never be satisfied with seeing, where the Objects are so worthy of Notice.

Of the MINT.

THERE is no describing the particular Processes that the different Metals undergo here before stamp'd into Money.

The

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The Manner of Stamping is all you are permitted to see, and this is very quickly performed by Means of an Engine, worked sometimes by four Men, sometimes by three. The Manner of stamping Gold and Halfpence is exactly the same, only a little more Care is necessary in the one, than in the other, in order to prevent Waste. The Engine works by a Spindle, like that of a Printing-press; to the Point of which the Head of the Die is fixed with a Screw, and in a little Sort of Cup which receives it; is placed the Reverse: between these the Piece of Metal, already cut round to the Size, and, if Gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the Spindle with a Jerk, is compleatly stamped. It is amazing to see how dexterously the Coiner performs this; for as fast as the Men that work the Engine can turn the Spindle, so fast does he supply it with Metal for coining, putting in the unstamped Piece with his Fore-finger and Thumb, and twiching out the stamp with his Middle-finger. The Silver and Gold thus stamped is afterwards mill'd round the Edges, the Manner of performing which is a Secret never shewn to any Body.



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